FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 200 15 October 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Rocket Launches Completed; Sealanes Open AA 1
START Negotiators Hold Plenary Meeting 14 Oct AA 1
Beglov: Rostow Distorts Soviet Position on Arms AA 1
U.S. Nuclear Policy in Europe Assailed AA 2
[Novikov in IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]
FRG Weekly Cited on U.S. Missile Basing Plans AA 3
Idea of Nuclear Freeze Gaining Support in U.S. AA 3
[Bogdanov]
NOVOYE VREMYA Calls for Cooling of Tensions [15 Oct] AA 4
PRAVDA Emphasizes Need To Halt Nuclear Threat AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR Peace Moves Praised at UN General Assembly CC 1
[Vasilets, Menkes, Ustimenko]
U.S. Resorts to 'Blackmail' of UN on Israel CC 2
USSR Supports Nonaligned Mercenaries Proposal CC 2
Further Reports on Gromyko Talks in New York CC 3
Kuwaiti Foreign Minister [PRAVDA 6 Oct] CC 3
Algerian Foreign Minister CC 3
Ethiopian Foreign Minister CC 4
Cypriot President CC 4
Tanzanian Foreign Minister CC 5
Jordanian Foreign Minister CC 5
SFRY Foreign Secretary CC 5
Arab League Leader CC 6
Romanian Foreign Minister CC 6
Mozambican Foreign Minister CC 6
Iraqi Foreign Minister CC 6
Nicaraguan Foreign Minister CC 7
Kondrashov Scores U.S. Indian Ocean Policy CC 7
[IZVESTIYA 5 Oct]
U.S. Intensifies 'Intimidation' of OPEC CC 9
[Rachkov]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Surveys NATO Ministers' Problems CC 11
[Ponomarev, 10 Oct]
Reportage on Pipeline Controversy, Progress CC 13
Lambsdorff Endorsement CC 13
Further on Lambsdorff CC 13
Scientists' Comments [DPA] CC 14
Completion Guarantee [DPA] CC 14
Volga Crossing CC 14
Gas-Pumping Units CC 15
COCOM Meeting Cool to U.S. Blacklist Demands CC 15
[Gratsianov]
Foreign Policy Follows Constitution, Final Act CC 16
[Kuzmin in IZVESTIYA 7 Oct]
Supreme Soviet Ratifies Broadcasting Convention CC 18
[Kashlev in IZVESTIYA 27 Sep]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Creation of U.S. 'Special Forces' Condemned A 1
[Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Oct]

CHINA

'Concrete Differences' Discussed in Beijing [AFP] B 1
RPP Repudiates Nixon on Soviet Designs on PRC B 1
1920-1930 Cultural Ties With China Recalled B 2
[Alekseyev]
Moscow Television Shows PRC Film on Applied Art B 3
TASS Cites XINHUA Commentary on U.S., Israel B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reasons for Suzuki Resignation Analyzed C 1
[Vykhukhlov]
Japanese Charges of Soviet Troop Buildup Denied C 1
[Demchenko]
Japan Becoming Involved in U.S. Military Aims C 2
[Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 6 Oct]
DPRK, Soviet Leaders' Anniversary Greetings C 3
DPRK Embassy Reception Marks Party Jubilee C 3
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Aviation Cooperation With DPRK Reviewed C 3
Soviet-Mongolian Cooperation Talks Begin 12 Oct C 4
Khudayberdyyev Heads Uzbek Delegation to MPR C 4
Briefs: DPRK Newsmen C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Forms of Soviet Aid to Afghanistan Detailed D 1
Cargo Shipments D 1
Agricultural Production D 1
[Mironov in PRAVDA 4 Oct]
NOVOYE VREMYA on Successes in Afghan Land Reform D 1
[15 Oct]
Soldier Describes Service in Afghanistan D 2
[Krishtopaytis in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
Problems Seen Facing Schools in Afghanistan D 3
[IZVESTIYA 13 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

International Reaction to USSR-SRV Talks E 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
PRAVDA Publishes Truong Chinh Moscow Speech E 2
[6 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reaction to Polish Paper's View of U.S. Policies F 1
Kornilov Commentary F 1
'Incessant Interference' F 2
Comment on NATO Statement on Polish TU Law F 2
[Danilov]
Ustinov Message to Jaruzelski on Polish Army Day F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Oct]

Comparison of Article on Polish Youth 'Problem' F 4
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Coverage of Ustinov CSSR Visit F 5
At Central Group of Forces [10 Oct] F 5
Arrival in Moscow [10 Oct] F 7
Ustinov Message to CSSR's Dzur Published F 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Oct]
Dolgikh Visits Bulgaria, Discusses Cooperation F 8
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Gosplan Chief Confers With Bulgarian Counterpart F 8
[PRAVDA 1 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Chancellor's Foreign Policy Statement Noted G 1
Strauss Statement Makes 'Crude Attacks' on USSR G 2
Arkhipov Receives French Agriculture Minister G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Purpose of Shultz-Shamir Meeting Viewed H 1
Glebov Commentary H 1
Treaty Sought [Ryabtsev] H 1
Israeli Troops Violate Cease-Fire in Lebanon H 2
'Arafat Remarks on Reagan Mideast Plan Noted H 3
Soviet Medical Team To Aid Palestinians in Syria H 3
Palestinian, Soviet Youth Hold Rally in Sochi H 3
Moscow Celebration of Syrian Treaty 5 Oct H 4
[PRAVDA 6 Oct]
Cooperation Agreement With Iran Reviewed H 4
Moscow Praises Endeavors of Arab Communists H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopian Official Concludes Visit to Moscow J 1
Meeting With Arkhipov J 1
Seen Off by Gromyko, Chernenko J 1
Arrives in Minsk J 1
Foreign Minister Comments J 1
Briefs: USSR-Ethiopia Cooperation Agreement; J 1
USSR-Mali Consular Convention

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brezhnev, Costa Rican President Exchange Cables K 1
[PRAVDA 11 Oct]
U.S. Seeking 'Final Annexation' of Puerto Rico K 1
[Ognev in PRAVDA 1 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Reports 2d Edition of Chernenko's Book R 1
Zimyanin Attends Teachers' Day Meeting R 1
[PRAVDA 2 Oct]
Meeting on Law, Order Held in Leningrad R 1
Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Appoints New Ministers R 1
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 23, 29 Sep]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU's Zimyanin Addresses Dnepr GES Meeting S 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Gosplan Official on Machine Building Tasks S 3
[PRAVDA 26 Sep]
Prof Ramzayev Discusses Nuclear Power Safety S 4
[TRUD 26 Sep]
PRAVDA Editorial on Thrifty Use of Materials [25 Sep] S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Progress in Agricultural Work T 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Latest Harvesting Figures T 1
[Ivashenko, 8 Oct]
Mesayats Addresses Agricultural Meeting T 2
Kunayev on Future Tasks at Kazakhstan Plenum T 3
Romanov, Leningrad Officials View Food Program T 3
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Sep]
Shevardnadze Attends Meeting in Georgia T 4
Fodder Harvest Progress, Shortcomings T 4
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Progressive Labor Organization T 5
[Derachev, 2 Oct]
Weather Conditions, Harvest Status Reported T 8
[Pisarenko in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Oct]
CSA Reports Grain Deliveries, Procurement T 9
Smolensk Oblast T 9
Ryazan Oblast T 9
Grain Harvest in Armenian SSR Reported T 9
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 28 Aug]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR Launches Cosmos-1416 on 14 October U 1
Progress-15 Separates From Orbital Complex U 1
'Final Lap' of Salyut-7 Being Planned U 1
[PRAVDA]
Briefs: Ice Conditions Detection U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

General Dies 'Fulfilling His Service Duties' V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Oct]
General Altunin on Civil Defense Tasks V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct]
Ustinov Congratulates Civil Defense Personnel V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct

ROCKET LAUNCHES COMPLETED; SEALANES OPEN

LD151036 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 15 Oct 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the scheduled launches of booster rockets, TASS is authorised to announce that the areas of the Pacific, each limited by a circle with a radius of 60 nautical miles, their centres located in latitude 29:20 degrees north, longtitude 176:00 east and latitude 23:50 north, longtitude 177:00 east, which were announced on October 11, 1982, are open for navigation and air traffic from October 16, 1982.

START NEGOTIATORS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 14 OCT

LD141310 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 14 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

BEGLOV: ROSTOW DISTORTS SOVIET POSITION ON ARMS

LD150404 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In articles on war and peace, appearing in influential publications of West Germany, France and other Western nations, the director of the United States Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, Eugene Rostow, has distorted the Soviet position on disarmament. Our commentary is by Spartak Beglov, analyst of the news agency NOVOSTI. This is what he writes:

The former U.S. ambassador in Moscow, George Kennan, has just been presented with the peace prize in Frankfurt and in his acceptance speech he again urged the governments of the United States and other NATO countries to stop distorting Soviet policy because such distortions could sow the seeds of war. The articles of Eugene Rostow are the latest and most striking illustrations of what George Kennan was protesting against.

For example, in the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Rostow claims that the Soviet Union has no intention of pressing for a total stop to nuclear weapon testing. And this claim is made at a time when the Soviet Union has asked the current session of the UN General Assembly to discuss an immediate stop to all tests of nuclear weapons and a ban on such tests. More than that, the Soviet Union has submitted a draft international treaty to this effect. The United States, on the other hand, has every intention of continuing tests. Eugene Rostow himself told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington last 13th of May that the United States would need to test nuclear weapons for a long time to come.

Rostow has also distorted the Soviet military doctrine. In an interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE, he said that unlike what he called the defensive doctrines and aims of the West, the Soviet doctrine were based on the intention to wage and win a nuclear war. It's inconceivable that Rostow was unfamiliar with the Soviet military doctrine. This doctrine is a defensive doctrine.

The USSR considers it madness to stake everything on a nuclear war and expect to win it. Just recently, it pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons but the American Administration, as Rostow knows only too well, has put its stakes on starting a nuclear war in the hope of winning it.

The articles Eugene Rostow is circulating show once again that the American Government refuses to tell people the whole truth on an issue such as disarmament which concerns people everywhere.

U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY IN EUROPE ASSAILED

PM141525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[N. Novikov "International Review": "New Boosts for Detente"]

[Excerpt] In Europe, as on other continents, the Soviet Union counters the policy of confrontation with a policy of good-neighborliness and businesslike cooperation. Under conditions when the present U.S. Administration has proclaimed a policy of exacerbating international tension and wrecking detente, a special role belongs to Europe. The development of the international situation in the world largely depends on how relations evolve among European states belonging to different social systems. Europe was the cradle of detente, and it can give this process new strong and firm boosts. In accordance with their countries' national interests, the desire to preserve and develop the positive things achieved recently in the practice of relations with socialist states and to strengthen mutually advantageous East-West cooperation in all spheres is increasingly and definitely gaining the upper hand in West Europe's political and business circles. To take the past decade, West European countries felt the advantages of the policy of detente, which had a beneficial effect on the political situation and contributed to the development of multifaceted fruitful cooperation. Even now, despite Washington's efforts to exacerbate tension, West Europeans clearly understand that the only sensible path is to maintain the policy of detente and extend it also to military spheres.

However, Washington is erecting obstacles on this path which are hard to surmount. The Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, which resumed 30 September, are resolving the question: Will West Europe be a nuclear hostage of the United States or will it be able to live under conditions of genuine nuclear disarmament? And this is being resolved not only at bilateral Soviet-American talks. The political weight and influence of all Europe's countries and peoples are great. The American delegation still adheres to the notorious "zero option," which provides for a reduction "to zero," but only of Soviet medium-range missiles. What about the American side? Just a U.S. promise not to deploy new American missiles in West Europe. Here the American medium-range nuclear facilities already in Europe, as well as the nuclear facilities of Britain and France targeted on the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, are to remain inviolate.

Washington tries to justify this stand by alleging that the USSR is seeking to consolidate its "superiority" in medium-range missiles. This is a distortion of the actual state of affairs. Washington is well aware that the number of medium-range nuclear facilities is approximately the same: The Soviet Union has 975, and NATO 986. The aim of the American proposal is perfectly clear -- to try to deprive the USSR of a nuclear missile shield against medium-range NATO nuclear facilities. This is a violation of the basic principle of the sides' equality and identical security. Of course, it is impossible to agree with such an approach.

The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in Geneva provide a good basis for reaching agreement. These proposals provide for the creation of an extensive European zone of the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons from the Arctic to Africa and from the mid-Atlantic to the Urals. In this zone it is proposed to reduce the existing nuclear arms in such a way that there are no more than 300 units of arms of this class on the USSR and NATO sides 5 years after the agreement. All types of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles -- missiles, aircraft, ships -- would be subject to reduction. The deployment of new types of nuclear arms would be prohibited in the zone

Now it is up to the American side.

It is high time accords were reached at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. The Vienna talks have now been going on for 9 years, and during all these years they have hardly moved from the spot.

And yet the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have repeatedly made constructive proposals. They propose consolidating equal levels of armed forces stationed in central Europe for both sides. This does not suit the West. At the same time, the Western powers are undertaking provocative actions. Are the recent agreements between the FRG and the United States to transfer additional American troop contingents across the ocean not a provocation? And how can one qualify the planned redeployment of U.S. military subunits right up to the GDR's borders?

And yet there are still possibilities for making Europe a continent of peace, stability and deepening detente. West Europe values detente. It has repeatedly seen from its own experience that the fruits of detente benefit both the West and the East.

Despite the present serious aggravation in the world, there is every reason to maintain that no one is to be allowed to halt the detente process. History has entrusted socialism with the great mission of being the chief mainstay of peace and the detente process on our planet and the bulwark of the peoples' struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe and preserve human civilization. This noble mission will be successfully fulfilled, for the socialist countries' peace-loving policy expresses the innermost aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

FRG WEEKLY CITED ON U.S. MISSILE BASING PLANS

LD141814 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 14 TASS — The U.S. military intend to deploy 385 U.S. nuclear missiles Pershing-2 in West German territory, and not at all 108 missiles as was provided for by NATO's decision dated 1979. This was reported today by the weekly STERN. "Setting great hopes on President Ronald Reagan, who is quite fond of weapons, the U.S. generals have worked out their own mathematics of armaments," the journal writes.

Those 108 Pershing-2 missiles by means of which the USA intends to upset the now existing approximate military balance in Europe are no longer enough to the Pentagon. The U.S. generals now assert, the weekly points out, that the matter concerned not 108 missiles but only launching installations for them. As for missiles proper, which are capable of carrying nuclear charges, they require three times as many of them. "The actions of the U.S. military have never yet been so shameless and impudent," STERN emphasizes.

IDEA OF NUCLEAR FREEZE GAINING SUPPORT IN U.S.

LD141624 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Talk by Radomir Bogadanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Text] The movement for freezing nuclear weapons has spread across the United States, is playing an active part in preventing nuclear war. Perhaps it is the most significant and politically influential movement in the whole postwar history of the United States. It is in stopping the nuclear arms race and freezing nuclear arsenals that many Americans see the chance to slow down the world's sliding to a catastrophe.

If you recall, the resolution calling to freeze the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals was tabled at a Democratic Party convention back in 1980 by Admiral LaRoque, the noted economist John Galbraith, and lawyer (Frank Eskins). As Professor Galbraith now points out, their purpose was not only freezing but also an attempt to snatch the problem out of the hands of nuclear theoreticians, who turned the policy of arms, their control included, into an object of their exclusive personal monopoly. At that time having encountered the indifference of the Democrats, the resolution won no support. However, time has proved the urgency and importance of the problem touched upon then back in 1980.

Paradoxically, as it might seem, it is the Reagan administration that has helped millions of Americans to grasp this truth now. Unprecedented military spending, the position of strength policy in international affairs, have made many people in the United States and other countries think where the road chosen by President Reagan is leading to. Washington's plans to step up the arms race and the production of chemical, bacteriological and neutron weapons, multiplied by Washington's open bellicosity, have alarmed even American allies. Speculations about a so-called demonstration nuclear blast, about U.S. readiness to wage first a limited nuclear and now a protracted one, have evoked natural anxiety in the world.

But as the background of such a gloomy prospect that the policy of the Republicans is promising humanity, the idea to freeze the nuclear missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States has gained tremendous popularily among the masses. People everywhere including the United States have apparently realized that if the bellicosity of the American Administration is not checked, the world can really find itself in the (?flame) of a nuclear war.

Not by chance, as THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reports, the initiative to ban the development, testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons has already been supported by 276 municipalities, 56 councils of districts and legislative assemblies in 17 states of America. The whole population of Wisconsin has approved the idea of freezing, which many observers believe will be one of the key issues of the mid-term congressional elections on 2 November.

In the Soviet Union, too, this idea has won unconditional understanding and support. President Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders have noted all along that its implementation could become an effective barrier on the road of further escalation of the arms race. Such a step can be an act of mutual trust and would contribute to progress at the Geneva talks.

The word trust and the very idea of freezing have, however, been making administration representatives sharply alerted. Indeed, what freezing can there be when in a vain attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union the Washington administration has been continuously building up arms? Such a policy, as previously, has been covered up by a myth about a Soviet military threat, by false claims to protect U.S. national interests, which actually no one threatened. But such tried tactics have become less and less popular with Americans.

All allegations about Russia's aggressiveness and American lagging behind militarily, only convinces people in the insincerity of the administration and its intention to continue following the dangerous policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and worldwide. It may not be the best way, but by using it Washington is making the idea of freezing nuclear weapons look more attractive, thus winning more and more supporters.

NOVOYE VREMYA CALLS FOR COOLING OF TENSIONS

LD150758 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 15 Oct 82

["For Collective Actions of All States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15 TASS -- "It is necessary to extinguish the seats of tension, to cool 'the hot points'. And this should be done by collective efforts, since collective effots alone can avert the danger of a new world war," writes today the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

Analysing the present-day situation in the world, that grew complicated through the fault of American imperialism, the weekly points out that, "as different from the United States, the USSR is doing its utmost to avert the danger, above all nculear one. The evidence of that is exactly the action of historical significance -- the Soviet Union's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That action assured all the states once again of the USSR's firm peace intentions, the purely defensive direction of its military doctrine, lack of striving for any military superiority."

"Moscow invites Western partners, the NATO countries to assess in real earnest the possibilities that the above-mentioned initiative opens. The USSR expects those countries to most thoroughly weigh it. If other nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union's example, such a 'chain reaction' would be in practice tantamount to prohibition of nuclear weapons on the whole."

The weekly recalls that seeking to relax tension in the world, the USSR recently proposed that the NATO and Warsaw Treaty steering organs should make statements on non-spreading the sphere of actions of the two military-political groupings to Asia, Africa and Latin America. "That would be a major action, contributing to detente. All Warsaw Treaty member countries support the proposal. It should be hoped that the NATO countries will study the proposal and respond to it positively," the article stresses.

PRAVDA EMPHASIZES NEED TO HALT NUCLEAR THREAT

LD102323 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has underscored the need of forestalling the nuclear threat. Here's a summary of the article:

It has become a tradition for the Soviet Union to advance at the United Nations General Assembly large-scale initiatives aimed at solving the most burning and urgent issues of world politics. At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet Union has submitted two proposals. One is urgently ending and banning nuclear arms tests. The other is multipling efforts to forestall the threat of a nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy. Both are fully in keeping with the consistent efforts that the Soviet Union is bending under its program of peace for the eighties.

Ending and banning nuclear arms tests is one of the urgent issues, an issue that must be solved without delay. To break the deadlock and debate the problem in as a concrete and businesslike way as possible, the Soviet Union has also submitted to the session basic provisions of a treaty for a general and complete ban on the testing of nuclear arms. This is proof that the Soviet Union is ready to reach a mutually acceptable agreement at an early date. The Soviet Union suggests that all nuclear powers as a sign of goodwill set a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, including nonmilitary, up to signing a treaty that will generally and completely ban nuclear arms tests.

There is yet another Soviet initiative serving the lofty goal of averting nuclear war. The Soviet Union, that has always been coming out for using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that pioneered such use, now proposes that nuclear energy not be used for military purposes. Obviously to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, it is necessary not only to secure further use of nuclear energy for the goals of creation, it is also important to succeed in making its use completely peaceful to remove the material basis for waging nuclear war. As the initial step towards this end, the Soviet Union suggests that all nuclear states simultaneously suspend the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery as well as the production of fission materials for developing various types of nuclear weapons. This proposal meets the demands of many states, of people everywhere.

The new Soviet initiatives tabled at the United Nations, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, show that all actions this country takes on the international scene are inspired by a strong belief in the necessity and possibility of ridding this and coming generations of the horrors of war.

USSR PEACE MOVES PRAISED AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD151132 Moscow TASS English 0954 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 15 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets, Yevgeniy Menkes and Yuriy Ustimenko report:

General political debates end today at the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Official representatives -- heads of state and government, and foreign ministers of about 150 member-states of the world community of nations -- took part in the debates.

The overwhelming majority of the speakers focused their attention on ways to avert nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race and improve the political climate in the world.

The programme of constructive measures tabled by the Soviet Union meets vital needs. Their implementation would put an obstacle in the way of the race of armaments, above all, nuclear weapons. Out of all nuclear powers it was only the Soviet Union which advanced at the session concrete proposals in the field of discussion of the issues of war and peace.

[Many] UN member-states welcome the Soviet Union's "peace offensive".

Undoubtedly, said Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, implementation of the Soviet proposals could draw our planet closer to the ideals of peace, security and cooperation. The USSR shows once again in the year of its 60th anniversary that being a great power it realises its great responsibility for the fate of mankind.

According to 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the initiatives of the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union, are directed at asserting in international relations the principles of peaceful co-existence between states with different social and economic systems, at preserving and deepening detente and achieving real disarmament.

The head of the Sri Lanka delegation, Ignatius Benedict Fonseka, speaking about the Soviet Union's pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, stressed that if other nuclear powers followed the Soviet Union's example, this would draw the world community closer to the goal of disarmament.

The debates showed that on disarmament issues the positions of the socialist and the overwhelming majority of non-aligned nations are identical. They call for concerted efforts to stop the sliding of the world towards nuclear catastrophe.

Representatives of some Western states, whose governments realise the danger of the U.S. course for spiralling the arms race and returning the times of the cold war, also spoke at the session in favour of detente and real actions on disarmament.

Austria's foreign minister Willibald Pahr said that his government will apply all efforts to continue the policy of detente.

Finland's Foreign Minister Par Stenback stressed that his country jointly with its neighbors will press for the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in northern Europe.

The United States and its closest NATO allies adhered at the session to a position of ill-concealed indifference or open hostility to disarmament issues. The British representative mentioned this problem only in general terms.

The Norwegian delegate called for abandoning "unrealistic expectations" in the field of disarmament, whereas the U.S. secretary of state paid special attention to the justification of the nuclear arms race, instigated by his administration, and its foreign policy course based on the position of strength policy.

No wonder that representatives of many states, speaking at the session, placed on the United States direct responsibility for heightening military psychosis and stubbornly pushing the world to a brink of nuclear catastrophe.

U.S. RESORTS TO 'BLACKMAIL' OF UN ON ISRAEL

LD141948 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 14 TASS -- The Reagan administration has again resorted to blackmail and gross pressure against the United Nations Organisation. This time Washington was irritated by the initiative of Arab countries which raised the question of the right for Israel to remain a member of the international community in connection with its criminal aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. The U.S. Ambassador to the UNO J. Kirkpatrick, displaying imperial arrogance characteristic of the White House and disregard for this international forum, stated at a press conference that the American delegation will walk out of the present General Assembly session if Israel is expelled from the UNO. Contrary to common sense, she asserted that the raising of the question of Israel's expulsion -- because it systematically and glaringly violates international law and defies the will of the international community -- allegedly jeopardizes the viability of this world organisation.

J. Kirkpatrick, the well-known apologist of the policy of blackmail, even threatened the UNO with "financial penalties" if it dares to use sanctions against Tel Aviv.

W. Safire, the author of a vicious article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, went still further. He demanded that the U.N. headquarters should be removed from U.S. territory.

Rude shouts at the United Nations and undisguised attempts at diktat toward it are, no doubt, due to the fact that Washington resents the constructive role played by the United Nations in the struggle for stronger peace, against the nuclear arms race and for international security.

USSR SUPPORTS NONALIGNED MERCENARIES PROPOSAL

LD120854 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- The Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly yesterday concluded the discussion of a report by the Special Committee for Drafting an International Convention Banning the Enlistment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries. The debate brought out sharp differences in the approach to this problem between representatives of the countries of the socialist community and developing states, on the one hand, and the Western countries, on the other.

Critizing the obstructionist position of the West, the Benin delegate Pierre Edon pointed out that the representatives of the United States and a number of other countries tried to block recommendations designed to solve highly important problems. Specifically, they prevent the adoption of a precise definition of the system of mercenaries seeking to evade responsibility for their subversive activities.

A new aspect of the system of mercenaries, said the Laotain delegate Bounkent Sangsomsak, is the enlistment and military training of refugees who are then sent back to their countries as terrorists.

The United States representative David Small factually tried to justify the bloody crimes of mercenaries, declaring that one should avoid definitions of the type of mercenary and hostile activities. He opposed the recording in the convention of provisions on the responsibility of states for the system of mercenaries, speaking only of the activity of mercenaries and hushing up the activities of those individuals and organizations that train and use mercenaries.

L.I. Verenikin, the representative of the USSR in the Sixth Committee, pointed out that the Soviet Union actively supported the proposal of the non-aligned countries on the drafting of an international document, placing specific commitments on the states for cutting short the crimes of the system of mercenaries. He said that a compromise working document could furnish the foundation for continuing the activity of the special committee on a draft convention.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GROMYKO TALKS ON NEW YORK

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister

PM120845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] New York, 5 Oct, (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko has met with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister S. as-Sabah.

During their talk the ministers exchanged views on questions of the agenda of the 47th UN General Assembly session and on a number of topical international problems. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region and profound concern was expressed at the dangerous situation persisting there.

The sides resolutely denounced the Israeli military's barbaric actions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and stressed the need for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon in accordance with the well-known UN Security Council decisions. They firmly advocated the unconditional observance of Lebanon's independence, soveriegnty and territorial integrity; the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands -- Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese -- occupied since 1967, and the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state and the equal participation of the PLO, recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people -- in all, efforts aimed at reaching an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East.

Algerian Foreign Minister

LD060540 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here with Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister of foriegn affairs of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

During a friendly conversation there was an exchange of views on some matters of Soviet-Algerian relations, on a number of international problems, including the situation in the Near and Middle East, in the African Continent, as well as on matters connected with the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Concern over the serious aggravation of the situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggression against Lebanon was expressed and a need for immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country was emphasised on both sides.

The sides declared for an end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq, hostilities which run counter to the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries and play into the hand of external forces which are trying to use the conflict for their own purposes.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD060548 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met with Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia.

During a conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the minister exchanged views on matters aimed at further developing Soviet-Ethiopian versatile cooperation.

When discussing international problems, the sides condemned the policy of imperialist powers which heighten tension in the world, continue to spiral up the arms race and to provoke new armed conflicts.

The conviction was expressed on both sides that the combining of the efforts of peace-loving states with a view to preventing war, stopping the arms race and easing tension, in particular, that in the Horn of Africa brought about by U.S. imperialist policy, acquires increasing importance in the present-day international situation.

During the discussion of matters pertaining to the situation in the Horn of Africa, it was emphasised again that the Soviet Union and Ethiopia come out in favour of establishing lasting peace and goodneighbourliness in the Horn of Africa as soon as possible, peace and goodneighbourliness which should be based on giving up territorial claims and on the principles of mutual respect by all states of the area for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another.

During an exchange of views on matters pertaining to the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Felleke Gedle-Giorgis highly appreciated the new proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the session.

Cypriot President

LD060606 Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko has met with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus. The most topical international problems which are on the agenda of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly as well as matters aimed at further widening Soviet-Cyprus relations were considered in a conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere. Spiros Kiprianou related the state of affairs with a settlement of the problem of Cyprus. Andrey Gromyko emphasised the invariability and consistency of the Soviet Union's stand in the question of a Cyprus settlement and also reaffirmed the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on this problem within U.N. framework. Reaffirmed during the meeting was the identity of the two countries' positions on such important international problems as the need to preserve and continue the process of detente, to end the arms race, prevent a nuclear war and to eliminate the dangerous seats of international tension.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister

LD060618 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has met with Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting there was an exchange of views on some matters of bilateral relations and on a number of present-day international problems, including those connected with the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The two sides declared for the granting of independence to Namibia without delay and for full implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Namibia, for an end to the occupation of Namibia and for withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and reaffirmed their full support for the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] -- the sole representative of the Namibian people. The USSR and Tanzania firmly condemn the aggressive actions by the Republic of South Africa against neighbouring African states, first of all against independent Angola, and demand immediate end to those actions.

Jordanian Foreign Minister

LD060646 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has received Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs.

Some matters of bilateral relations and a number of international problems were discussed during the conversation. Special attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. The sides firmly condemned Israel's continuing aggression in Lebanon and emphasised a need for unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon without delay in accordance with the existing resolutions of the U.N. Security Council. Expressed on both sides was the conviction that an all-embracing Middle East settlement on a just basis is impossible without solving its key question -- the Palestinian one, without taking into account the vital interests of the Palestinian people and recognition of their right to self-determination, right up to the establishment of an independent state of their own on liberated Palestinian territories. Such a settlement can be achieved in present-day conditions, in the opinion of the sides, only through collective efforts with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, of course.

SFRY Foreign Secretary

LD060650 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, met on Tuesday with Lazar Mojsov, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on international issues of mutual interest, including those in connection with the work of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. The pressing necessity was stressed of a further stepping up of efforts directed at maintaining international peace and security, putting an end to the arms race and transition to real disarmament measures. The ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of many-sided cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia and the existence of favourable prospects for a further deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Arab League Leader

LD060704 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, received Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States.

During the discussion of topical international issues emphasis was laid on the urgent need for strengthening in the present-day situation of unity of the Arab states in the struggle against the Israeli invaders and their patrons. It was pointed out that the way to a lasting and just peace in the Middle East lies through a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Andrey Gromyko declared the Soviet Union's full support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples for establishing genuine peace in the Middle East. Chedli Klibi expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent and constructive stand on the Middle East affairs. He spoke highly of the principles of Middle East settlement put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech on September 15 this year and expressed a positive attitude to the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East.

Romanian Foreign Minister

LD062006 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, has met with Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Political Executive of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the conversation, held in a business-like, comradely atmosphere, the sides discussed some questions of Soviet-Romanian relations and topical international problems, including issues on the agenda of the current 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mozambican Foreign Minister

LD062040 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met with Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Their conversation was conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and included an exchange of views on certain topical international issues, among them those relating to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Much attention was paid to the situation in the south of Africa. Both ministers spoke in favour of complete elimination of racism and apartheid in the south of Africa and resolutely condemned the aggression of the racist South African regime against Angola and other independent African countries, the attempts of imperialist forces to defy U.N. decisions on the granting of independence to Namibia and the reactionary schemes aimed at undermining the unity of African countries. The ministers also discussed bilateral relations and stressed their successful and fruitful development in both countries' interests.

Iraqi Foreign Minister

LD061952 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today met with Iraqi's Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi here. They considered certain aspects of bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations and some international problems of mutual interest. The Soviet side confirmed its principled view that a sooner cessation of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict was necessary in conformity with United Nations resolutions.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

LD062048 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 6 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. During the conversation that had a friendly nature there was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems including some items on the agenda of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

When the problems of strengthening international security were discussed the ministers strongly condemned the course of the imperialist circles aimed at the heightening of tension in the area of Central America and Caribbean which has caused the complication of the situation around Nicaragua, as well as the policy of threats against Cuba. The ministers pointed to the fruitfulness of the efforts of both sides for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua in the political, commercial, economic and cultural spheres. The conversation confirmed the coincidence of views on questions discussed.

KONDRASHOV SCORES U.S. INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

PM111457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov article: "Peaceful Waters for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] In the wide spectrum of very important international problems there is probably not one whose constructive resolution does not run into fierce resistance from the present American Administration. Such a key question for the present as liquidation of tension (created by the United States) in the Indian Ocean is no exception. Washington's actions, particularly in recent years, have not only failed to dispel the uneasy atmosphere in that region but, on the contrary, have made it increasingly dangerous. The U.S. approach to the problems of the Indian Ocean encapsulates Washington's adventurist policy of fueling international tension and intensifying the arms race.

The significance of the Indian Ocean region in the modern world can hardly be overestimated. Suffice it to say that it is the most densely populated part of the world: More than 40 littoral, continental or island states are located in the Indian Ocean zone with a total population comprising almost one-third of mankind. And the American warships constantly furrowing the ocean and the U.S. strategic aircraft skimming its waves remind the peoples of this region again and again how shaky their security is.

The United States, which had adopted a policy of militarizing the Indian Ocean, is enmeshing its shores in a network of military bases being constructed with truly feverish activity. This sinister chain now embraces Kenya and Somalia, Pakistan and Australia, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Oman. The Pentagon also keeps in view the military bases of the Republic of South Africa, enjoying a perfectly natural "mutual understanding" in this regard on the part of the racist Pretoria regime.

A special place among the American military installations in the Indian Ocean belongs to the base on Diego Garcia Island. In the past the British colonialists, forced to grant Mauritius its independence, wrested from it the Chagos Archipelago, to which this island belongs, and leased it to the United States for the construction of a base. This "superbase," as India's central news service writes, possesses a deepwater harbor for aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines, runways for B-52 bombers and transport aircraft, mighty arsenals of weapons, fuel stocks and also fixed Polaris and Poseidon missile-launch installations. The first subunits of American Marines belonging to the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force have already settled in at the base, and seven large-capacity transport ships are moored at its wharves with heavy armaments for this gendrame formation. According to foreign press reports, chemical and nuclear weapons are also being stockpiled on Diego Garcia.

Washington is overtly building up its military strength in the Indian Ocean. According to the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN, over the past 5 years alone the number of U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean has increased fivefold.

For what purpose, then, is the United States so unceremoniously forcing its way into this region? Of course, the U.S. ruling circles' attention is primarily drawn to the very rich natural resources of the countries in the Indian Ocean basin, where more than one-half of the capitalist world's known stocks of oil, two-thirds of the uranium, one-half of the gold and very rich stocks of tin are concentrated. The United States imports from this region 40 different kinds of raw materials, above all those of strategic significance.

But it is not only the desire to establish control over these riches that attracts the United States there. Washington is also trying to place the Indian Ocean zone under its strategic control. Busy sealanes cross the ocean's waters. From its very own strongpoints located at various points in this region, as the Nigerian newspaper NIGERIAN HERALD wrote, the United States is reckoning on operating over the vast territory from Africa to Australia and from Asia to Antarctica.

Finally, by strengthening its military positions in the Indian Ocean zone the United States is pursuing the aim of establishing American political influence in this part of the world. Washington would very much like to have the possibility of "putting in order" those who oppose the expansionist U.S. policy and dare to cast doubt on the need to "protect the vital interests" of the United States in the Indian Ocean zone. In other words, Washington is dreaming of the time when it will be possible to call the Indian Ocean an "American lake."

The United States makes no special secret of this stance. "We will maintain a permanent naval presence in the Indian Ocean in the foreseeable future in view of this region's great significance for the United States and its allies," Admiral Long, commander of the armed forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean, proclaims with a soldier's down-to-earth bluntness.

Such stands taken by Washington are eliciting a growing protest not only in the countries of the Indian Ocean zone but in other parts of the world, as they pose a direct threat to international security. The world public is indignant at the duplicity and hypocrisy of Washington, which, as it sat at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union 5 years ago on the question of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, was doing everything to build up its military "presence" in that region, and then unilaterally suspended those talks the very next year.

The United States also adheres invariably to its obstructionist stance with regard to the work of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean. Washington blocks constructive proposals aimed at implementing the UN declaration of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The United States is particularly zealous in its attempts to thwart or at least delay for as long as possible the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, which on the United Nations' initiative was to have been held last year. Washington's calculations in this matter are distinguished by their special cycnicism: The United States is seeking to gain time to complete its war preparations.

The dangerous actions of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean are encountering resistance in many countries. The international conference held in Delhi last spring, in which representatives of more than 60 countries participated in response to a WPC and AAPSO appeal, provided graphic evidence of the peoples' firm resolve to frustrate the U.S. expansionist plans in that region. The recent representative conference "The Indian Ocean -- A Zone of Peace," convened on the initiative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the Indian Bar Association, formulated specific measures aimed at urgently fulfilling the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

As for the Soviet Union, our country has invariably supported and now supports the idea advanced by the nonaligned countries of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. All the more so as the growing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean also threatens the USSR's security from the south.

The Soviet Union counters the American policy of gambling on force with a policy of limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and turning it into a zone of peace.

This consistent policy, which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin, was reaffirmed during Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi's stay in the USSR. "The Soviet Union and India," the Soviet-Indian joint declaration states, "voice serious concern at the dangerous situation in the Indian Ocean and call for the liquidation of all foreign military and naval bases in this region and for the prevention of the creation of new bases, and they condemn any attempts to build up the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean." Both sides called for the speediest implementation of the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and they came out in support of the UN decision to hold a conference on the Indian Ocean and confirmed their support for Mauritius' just demand for the restoration of its sovereign rights over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island.

During the talks with the Indian head of government L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized that the relaxation of military tension in the Indian Ocean region should be achieved by realizing the littoral countries' proposal to turn it into a zone of peace. For its part the Soviet Union is prepared to hold any talks on the Indian Ocean's problems -- bilateral and multilateral -- with all interested states on the basis of full equality and identical security. Pointing out that the USSR's call for confidence-building measures to be extended to a sizable part of the seas and oceans is consonant with the Indian Ocean countries' efforts to turn this region into a zone of peace, the Soviet leader pointed out: "The success of these efforts largely depends on the activeness of the Indian Ocean states themselves and on the consistency of their policy. In this they can, as before, rely on our full support."

The Soviet Union takes a clear and very definite stand on a conference on the Indian Ocean, on the convening of which there exists a UN decision. Sincere interest in holding such a conference and in ensuring the success of its work could be heard in L.I. Brezhnev's words: "In order to create a favorable atmosphere for this we urge all the countries whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain from any steps liable to complicate still further the situation in the region pending the convening of the conference."

The readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to resume at any time the bilateral talks broken off by the American side on limiting and reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean is imbued with a genuine desire to ease tension, remove the threat of a new war and broaden peaceful cooperation throughout the world.

The USSR's constructive stand on the Indian Ocean has found new confirmation at the present UN General Assembly session. Like the Soviet Union's other steps aimed at easing tension in the world, in particular the proposal for the leading NATO and Warsaw Pact organs to make statements about not extending the sphere of operations of the two military-political groupings to Asia, Africa and Latin America, this stance enjoys the support of the entire peace-loving public.

Dictated by concern for preserving peace on earth, the USSR's positions are becoming a powerful new boost for the movement of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin to create a zone of peace in that region.

U.S. INTENSIFIES 'INTIMIDATION' OF OPEC

LD132244 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Boris Rachkov commentary]

[Text] The United States has recently intensified its attempts to obstruct the normal exportation of oil from the Arab countries and the other developing countries in OPEC.

According to the calculations of experts, the quantities of oil reaching the world market during the past year exceeded demands by 10-15 percent. As a result the contracted prices of oil dropped by about 10-15 percent. This caused losses to the Arab countries and the other OPEC countries estimated at several billion dollars.

The continuation of this state of affairs, even for a period of only 6 months, would threaten the OPEC member countries with losses reaching about $20 billion, an amount equal to what Kuwait and Qatar jointly would have lost had they not received any money for their black gold.

It could be asked how this oil surplus has come about. The monopolists' propaganda tries to camouflage facts by attributing this oil surplus to the economic recession now prevalent in the West and which truly has caused a cut in oil consumption. But blaming the oil surplus on the recession brings no consolation to the developing countries, who should not suffer because of the shortcomings and ailments of so-called developing capitalism.

Furthermore, the capitalist crisis is not the only cause of this situation. Indeed, it is due to the premeditated subversive policy of the Western monopolies and particularly the American monopolies, as can be seen from the following facts:

In its September issue, PETROLUEM ECONOMIST, the magazine of the British oil industry, published an interesting view by Dr Ulf Lantzke, a prominent Western energy expert. Discussing the causes for the drop in demand and consequently in the prices of oil, he attributes these to economic recession as well as to the active selling by the Western countries of large quantities of their oil stockpiles.

OIL AND GAS JOURNAL, the magazine of the American oil industry, publishes facts which indicate that the sale of petroleum from the oil reserves previously stocked up by the capitalist world has been proceeding at the rate of 90 million tons annually.

While there is nothing to stop stockpiling normal commercial reserves of raw materials and fuels and disposing of them at will, in this case, as is evident from the statements of Western experts and PETROLEUM ECONOMIST and OIL AND GAS JOURNAL, it is a matter of sales of commercial reserves -- indeed, reserves stockpiled specifically to face up to the OPEC countries.

The decision to accumulate these reserves was taken by the West 8 years ago, immediately following the formation of the so-called International Energy Agency on an American initiative to counterbalance OPEC. The United States itself championed the cause of stockpiling these special oil reserves in depots so as to intimidate the Arab and other exporters at the right time. The United States sees now as the right time and as a good smokescreen for its action.

Under cover of the crisis, the new imperialists have launched a treacherous attack against the positions of the Arab and other oil exporters and have thrown the full weight of their artificial reserves against the OPEC oil prices. OPEC thereupon advised its partners to slightly cut back oil production in order to prevent an imbalance in the market. The advice has been generally heeded, indicating that the OPEC member countries do understand the importance of their continued solidarity in the face of the new counteroffensive by the new imperialists.

At the same time, the OPEC member countries asked the United States and its allies to stop their devious activities, which are causing great harm to the legitimate oil owners. But what was the reply of the new imperialists? The U.S. President recently signed a bill providing for the speedy restocking of oil reserves in the United States so that it would gradually reach 130 million tons. At the same time, as reported by the American business newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the representatives of the U.S. Government openly declared that the reserves being stocked will also be used in future to foil any attempt by OPEC to impose its policy of prices and production.

There is no way to describe this other than a fierce imperialist act of intimidation in international economic relations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SURVEYS NATO MINISTERS' PROBLEMS

PM141335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 3

["Military-Political Review" by Col M. Ponomarev: "NATO: Along a Well-Trodden Track"]

[Text] Unusual guests have been visiting the Canadian resort of La Sapiniere near Montreal. A 2-day unofficial meeting of the 16 NATO foreign ministers has been held here. It was the first conference of this kind in more than 30 years of the North Atlantic bloc's history. Usually the member states' foreign policy department chiefs have organized sessions within the framework of the NATO council's regular sessions, which are held twice a year. The last one was held just 4 months ago. And now there is a new meeting.

What brought the ministers to La Sapiniere? They published no concluding communique and endeavored to make no public statements, citing the "closed, confidential and consultative" nature of their deliberations. However, the reasons necessitating the NATO diplomats' extraordinary conference were an open secret. Nor were its results successfully kept quiet -- they were reported in some detail by the Western mass media.

First the reasons. No cosmetic whitewash can now conceal the cracks in the facade of the grim and massive NATO edifice. They did not appear overnight. The very foundation of this edifice, constructed on brutish anti-Sovietism and the desire to "throw back" socialism and halt the advance of history by any means, including military force, cannot be firm. But in the early years and even decades of NATO's existence the unconditionally dominant role of the United States and its overwhelming economic, political and military superiority over the other partners, which for a while were obliged to submit without demur to Washington's diktat, created the semblance of the bloc's monolithic firmness.

But times have changed. Because of the operation of the law of uneven capitalist economic and political development, in recent years the United States has begun, on a number of very important positions, to surrender its unconditional supremacy in the capitalist world to other NATO countries and to Japan. This could not fail to aggravate the intraimperialist contradictions inherent in the capitalist world and in many spheres it generated most substantial differences among the NATO partners.

The particular exacerbation of these contradictions is connected primarily with the economic crisis into whose abyss the Western countries are sinking increasingly deeply. The crisis has sharply intensified the rivalry between the West European countries and the United States in the economic sphere, which is also reflected in their political mutual relations. Important significance also attaches to the bloc partners' different approaches to problems of detente and the implementation of the basic provisions of the Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki and in general to relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The European peoples actually experienced the beneficial fruit of the establishment of mutually advantageous, good-neighborly relations between countries belonging to different sociopolitical systems. However, U.S. ruling circles have long assessed these relations as a threat to their hegemonist aspirations in the world arena. They embarked on the path of undermining detente. With the Reagan administration's advent to power Washington definitively adopted a course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union, unbridled arms race, and the attainment of military superiority. The head of the U.S. Administration called for a "Crusade" against socialism and communism. Moreover, he directly stated that in his opinion the Soviet Union and the United States are in a state of war. All this reaffirms yet again that direct responsibility for the present aggravation of international tension rests with the most reactionary and bellicose forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism.

The difference in approach between the United States and the West European states to the cause of detente and relations with the USSR was manifested extraordinarily graphically in the example of the "gas-for-pipes" project.

The West European countries are interested in obtaining gas from the Soviet Union's Siberian deposits and also in the sale of pipes, gas compressor stations and other equipment to the USSR for the construction of gas pipelines, including the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline. The United States, flagrantly flouting the norms of international law and the national sovereignty of Britain, France, the FRG and Italy and other participants in the "gas-for-pipes" project, tried to thwart its fulfillment by means of illegal "sanctions."

All this and a number of other facts gave rise to a sharp aggravation of the differences between the NATO allies. And it was an attempt somehow to smoothe them over and to force the European NATO members to march in step with Washington which led to the meeting in Canada. This meeting, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN wrote; was directly linked with "the growing tension between President R. Reagan's administration and its West European allies on a number of key problems."

Judging by foreign press reports the attention of those assembled at the Canadian resort was focused on trade and economic relations with the socialist community countries. Here U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz (this was his first opportunity to meet all his counterparts from the other NATO states simultaneously) sought most resolutely to impose on the entire bloc the U.S. monopolies' will on this score. His attempt, met with serious opposition, however, and did not lead to complete success. The ministers, THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, agreed only to "hold a broad series of studies with a view to overcoming the major differences between the allies." But it was decided to carry over the question of NATO's overall trade policy with respect to the USSR for examination by the December session of the bloc council.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of many observers, Shultz succeeded in gaining a tactical victory at the foreign ministers' meeting. They reached agreement on the need to elaborate a global strategy with respect to the socialist countries. And this strategy is to include not only economic but political and military aspects.

In saying this it should be stressed that mutual relations in NATO are determined not only and even not so much by the intraimperialist contradictions dividing its members as by their common class-based interests. Despite all the changes in the international situation, NATO has always been and remains an aggressive military-political bloc of capitalist states spearheaded against the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and the forces of peace, democracy, national independence and social progress throughout the world.

The long-term program adopted back in 1978 for the NATO countries' rearmament, the decision to embark on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, chemical rearmament -- these are all links in the single chain of adapting the U.S. and allied war machine to the political ambitions of the bellicose circles of imperialism. This militarist course was reaffirmed at the Atlanticists' meeting in Canada. Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs A. MacEachen admitted that his counterparts "agreed to increase NATO military potential to strengthen the West's positions." True, he immediately stipulated that this was connected with the nuclear arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva. These stipulations are calculated only to mislead the public. They are nothing but a rehash of the old NATO song "arming in order to disarm." Indeed, MacEachen himself did not try very hard to conceal this, but frankly stated: "On the whole we have reached the unanimous opinion that the basis of our alliance's strength is our military might."

To increase this might still further, the aggressive forces of imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism are giving a new and unprecedently large twist to the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. Its magnitude is borne out by the NATO countries' ever-increasing military expenditure.

The United States has officially announced that in the next 5 years some $1,650 billion will be spent on militarist preparations there, or even as much as $2,225 billion, according to some figures.

Appropriations for the same purposes from Washington's West European partners reached 65 percent of U.S. expenditure (not so long ago they did not exceed 35 percent). U.S. General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the bloc's allied armed forces, alleges that even this is utterly inadequate. He is in favor, the London FINANCIAL TIMES wrote recently, "of increasing the NATO countries' military budget in real terms by 4 percent a year for the next 6 years." At the same time B. Rogers stated once again that "a declaration renouncing first use of nuclear weapons" is unacceptable to the United States and NATO.

In addition to accelerating the tempo of the arms race the NATO military leadership is taking other steps to build up militarist preparations and to create an atmosphere of mlitary hysteria. The newspaper LAND OG FOLK has described, for instance, preparations in Denmark to receive NATO "reinforcement forces" in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." This involves 40,000 U.S. and British soldiers who in practice can be transferred to the country's territory without the Danish Government's being informed. In this connection plans have already been prepared for constructing depots to store foreign military materiel and for using ports, airfields, highways and railroads, lines of communication and so forth. The reception of the NATO "reinforcement forces" in Denmark has already been rehearsed during the recent Northern Wedding and Bold Guard-82 maneuvers.

Many facts of this kind are known. They attest to the aggressive aspirations of the NATO imperialist military bloc and the grave danger presented by the Atlanticists' militarist preparations. And itis no accident that the meeting in Canada had scarcely finished before, according to an AP report from New York, U.S. official spokesmen stated that they were completely satisfied with its results. Obviously, in reality that is not quite the case -- after all, agreement was not reached on a number of very important problems. But in terms of the main U.S. objective -- the aim of using a "position of strength" policy in international relations -- it succeeded in imposing its will on its partners. This development of events demands vigilance from all those who cherish peace and who are not indifferent to the destiny of mankind.

REPORTAGE ON PIPELINE CONTROVERSY PROGRESS

Lambsdorff Endorsement

LD131942 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 13 TASS -- FRG Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff declared for the implementation of the "gas pipes" deal, over which the Reagan administration had taken discriminatory measures against the West European countries supplying equipment for the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe. Speaking in Bonn, the minister stressed: "We support that project. The federal Government, he said, proceeds from the assumption that the gas pipeline will be built on schedule. No government in Western Europe, Otto Lambsdorff continued, strives for a "trade war" against the Soviet Union. The new FRG Government also adheres to the commitments of the previous governments in the field of the development of trade and economic relations with the USSR

Further on Lambsdorff

LD131022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific Cooperation is taking place in Bonn. Under discussion are the progress and prospects for the implementaion of economic agreements between the two countries and a long-term program for basic trends in cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres. Speaking at the opening of the session FRG Economic Minister Lambsdorff confirmed the new Bonn government's intention to expand trade with the Soviet Union and to meet fully the pledges adopted within the gas pipeline agreement.

Scientists' Comments

LD121324 Hamburg DPA in German 1031 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet Union will start the gas supplies to West Europe, as agreed as part of the gas-pipeline deal, in 1984 as planned. The agreement will be observed despite the U.S. sanctions, V.I. Khalatin chief of construction in the Soviet Ministry of Gas Industry stressed in Duesseldorf at the German-Soviet economic conference. According to this Soviet expert, the development of the gas industry in the Soviet Union has priority in the current 5-year plan over the different sources of energy. Oil exploitation will be the main item in the next 5-year plan.

In the view of Russian experts there are also good opportunities for cooperation with the USSR for German manufacturers of mining equipment. In open cast coal mining, equipment in the future must be able to handle solid rock and thus have greater cutting power, stated K. B. Vinnitskiy, director of the mining institute of the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry [name and title as received], stated in Duesseldorf. Since lignite mining on the Rhine may one day face a similar problem, joint development work would undoubtedly be useful.

Completion Guarantee

LD121250 Hamburg DPA in German 1113 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Hamburg, 12 Oct (DPA) -- The Soviet Union still guarantees the scheduled completion of the planned gas pipelines. "It is a principle of Soviet policy to keep to commitments it has undertaken so long as the contracting partners do likewise, "Yuriy Sorokin, adviser to the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, told the press in Hamburg. The gas pipeline deal between the Soviet Union and West Europe is in the interests of both sides.

Sorokin is in Hamburg at the head of a Soviet commission of experts for preliminary talks on the international "Energy '83" congress to be held there from 19-23 April 1983.

The Soviet experts expressed their strong interest in all forms of energy. The commission comprises experts from the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, the Ministries of Energy resources [title as received], Coal Industry, Gas Industry and from the Institute of Space Research.

Nuclear energy plays a key role in his country, Prof Sergey Fanchenko of the State Committee for Utlization of Atomic Energy stated. He said the strong development of nuclear capacity is a result both of aspects of environmental protection and of the shortage of raw materials. In the Soviet Union nuclear power plants, whose safety standards are continually being checked, are approximately 2-3 times more expensive than traditional installations for generating electricity.

The energy experts indirectly admitted that there are also problems in the Soviet Union with "acid rain" resulting from coal power plants. New plans are being constructed mainly in Siberia, in other words, far away from the main centers, Prof Konstantin Vinnitskiy of the coal ministry stressed. Electricity is transported more than 2,500 km as far as the Ural area.

Volga Crossing

LD121940 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Yoshkar-Ola October 12 TASS -- The laying of pipes across the Volga on the route of the gas main Siberia-Western border of the USSR has started today in the area of the town of Zvenigovo in the territory of the Mari Autonomous Republic.

This siphon across the Volga is the biggest one out of the 30 siphons on the water barriers along the route of the transcontinental gas main. The river is more than two kilometers wide. A wide trench is being dug across the bed of the Volga at a depth of 20 metres.

The operation has not disrupted intensive navigation on the river. Only a special launch is used to warn the passing ships.

The crossing of the Volga has started seven months ahead of schedule. The use of technical innovations and the experience accumulated in the construction of other pipes have made it possible to overfulfill the plan.

Gas-Pumping Units

LD120434 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Leningrad October 8 TASS -- The USSR's biggest turbine building firm of the USSR -- the Leningrad Metallicheskiy Zavod association -- has joined in the manufacture of gas-pumping units for the export-oriented Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. A special production line for the manufacture of gas-pumping units has been set up at this enterprise which has made the world's highest-capacity steam turbine with a power of 1,200,000 kilowatts. The final assembly and tests are to be done by the Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association here in Leningrad. More than forty enterprises and organisations of the USSR are now involved in the manufacture of new gas-pumping units.

COCOM MEETING COOL TO U.S. BLACKLIST DEMANDS

DW141533 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, COCOM [Coordinating Committee], the coordination committee for East-West trade policy, has met in Paris in an atmosphere of secrecy. Here is a commentary by Nikolay Gratsianov:

I would like to remind our listeners that all NATO countries belong to this committee except Iceland and Japan. [as heard] It was set up 33 years ago -- that is, during the most sinister years of the cold war -- and it was most obviously an attempt to exclude the USSR and the other socialist countries from economic exchanges and to slow down their economic development. This attempt (?failed). [passage indistinct] Socialism continued to (?develop) dynamically all its economic fields and modern technologies.

Although the USSR was discriminated against in the field of trade in cold war times, it was still the first country to launch man into orbit. It was also the Soviet Union which was the first to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes by building a nuclear powerplant and a nuclear-powered icebreaker. On the basis of domestic technology, the Soviet Union began to exploit natural resources on a wide scale in Siberia and in the Far East.

Today the Soviet Union has achieved a high level in electronics, electrotechnology and in a number of other fields of machine and equipment construction. Its successes achieved in [words indistinct] generators are also known. For a long time the Soviet Union has been exporting more than just raw materials. Some 20 percent of its exports is made up of machines and equipment. The Soviet Union sells hundreds of industry licenses related to the most recent developments in the field of metallurgy, energy, chemistry and machine building. These licenses are bought by the FRG, France, Great Britain, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Finland and the United States.

Nevertheless, Washington clings to the COCOM blacklists which should have disappeared long ago in the years of detente. In Paris the American delegation presented an additional list of export goods which it believes shouldn't be exported to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Americans demanded that no Western technology be made available to the Soviet Union.

Naturally, the West European countries reacted rather coolly to the American demands, because these countries are today connected with the Soviet Union by close and mutually advantageous economic relations based on long-term treaties and agreements. These countries cannot and do not want to imitate the American cowboy policy with regard to economic relations with the East; they do not want to trade in international economic relations for all kinds of sanctions and blockades. They are not inclined to follow the dictates of the United States in matters pertaining fully to their national sovereignty.

Whether Washington likes it or not, today's economic system involves the entire world, and neither economic wars nor technological wars, which have been regularly declared by the U.S. Administration in past years, will be able to destroy this economic system.

FOREIGN POLICY FOLLOWS CONSTITUTION, FINAL ACT

PM131309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kuzmin article: "Asserting Peace, Fabrictions by 'Sovietologists' and Actual Reality"]

[Text] Socialism and peace.... Soviet power, born under the sign of Lenin's decree on peace, has forever united these concepts. The socialist system -- the result of the living creativity of the people's masses -- elevates these very masses to the height of the gigantic tasks which history sets the new society, and immeasurably strengthens their role in all affairs, including international affairs.

Nowadays, probably more than ever before, the direct link between the peoples' desire for radical social transformations and for peace is revealed. The forces waging the struggle for social progress and true democracy also act as the most consistent and staunch fighters for peace, security and the curbing of the arms race. But those who campaign for the rejection of detente and for a return to cold war days are champions of limitations on democracy and patrons and allies of antipopular reactionary regimes.

"Life has confirmed Lenin's prediction," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation states, "that the new social system gives rise to quite different international relations free from the discrimination, dominance and subordination characteristic of the capitalist world." Advancing the strengthening of peace and development of cooperation among the peoples, and the country's security -- these chief tasks, which always determined the Soviet state's activity in the international arena, received complete legislative enshrinement on the adoption of the new USSR Constitution 5 years ago.

"The USSR's foreign policy," our fundamental law states, "is aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, strengthening the positions of world socialism, supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, preventing aggressive wars and consistently implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems." And this is not just a declaration but a political reality confirmed by decades of active and persistent work by the land of the soviets in the name of peace and the peoples' security.

The Constitution reflected practically all the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki All-European Conference -- which is something that no Western state has so far been able to do. And is it not a significant fact that even commentators for many bourgeois newspapers and magazines, who cannot be suspected of being sympathetic toward our country, were forced especially to note the significance of the articles in the USSR Constitution which proclaimed the principles of peaceful coexistence and juridically enshrined the prohibition of aggressive wars? At the same time many so-called Sovietologists try to distort and slander the corresponding provisions of the Constitution and to depict them as a "tactical maneuver" designed to give the Soviet Union "one-sided advantages" allegedly provided by the policy of detente, to "weaken the West" and so forth.

It would be hard to invent anything more absurd and blasphemous. The Soviet state's sincere allegiance to the policy of peace is conditioned by the very essence of its social system, in which there are no social forces interested in war. It was precisely the persistent implementation of a policy of peaceful coexistence by our country and by the socialist community as a whole that resulted in the tragic cycle of world war, brief peaceful respite and world war again finally being broken and in the relaxation of tension becoming the leading trend in world development in the seventies.

Under the conditions of the present exacerbation of the international situation caused by the policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, the active implementation of Lenin's peace strategy and the consistent realization of the correspondent provisions in the constitution are of paramount significance for the destiny of mankind. The Peace Program for the Eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by important new initiatives indicates realistic and constructive ways to reduce the threat of war and develop broad cooperation among states with different social systems. Graphic evidence of the USSR's unbending determination to preserve the planet from nuclear catastrophe was provided by the message of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, giving the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR's new proposals also advanced at the 37th General Assembly session have been received with great interest.

Detente must live! This is the leitmotiv of L.I. Brezhnev's recent speech in Baku, which makes an in-depth analysis of the present international situation and clearly and fully formulates a definition of detente.

"For us, detente is a very broad concept," Leonid Ilich said. "It is, above all, the general inclination of states and their leaders not toward military preparations and hostility against other states but toward peaceful cooperation with them. It is normal contact among countries and peoples, good-neighborly observance of the norms of international law, respect for every country's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Finally, it is the constant desire to help to curb with practical deeds the arms race which has overwhelmed the world, and the desire to strengthen security on the basis of the gradual deepening of mutual trust on a fair and mutual basis."

At the very same time as militarist preparations are being made in Washington on an unprecedented scale to the accompaniment of bogus talk of "Soviet expansionism" and "the communist danger," the calm, considered words of the Soviet leader and his call for everything possible to be done to parry the threat of nuclear war and save life on earth resounded throughout the world. For belief in man's reason and the persistent desire not to let detente be torn apart by narrowminded, egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp inspire people in very different parts of our planet with a sense of optimism and give a powerful boost to the further galvanization of the actions of fighters for the cause of peace.

Of course, under the conditions of the incessant arms race and the deployment of new types and systems of lethal weapons by the forces of aggression and imperialism, the Soviet Union has been forced to take all necessary measures to ensure its own security and strengthen the country's defense capability. And this is firmly stated in the USSR Constitution: "It is the USSR armed forces' duty to the people reliably to defend the socialist homeland and to be in a state of permanent combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

There is profound historical sense and logic in the fact that the Constitution has elevated to the level of state policy the task of strengthening the positions of world socialism and developing friendship, cooperation and comradely mutual assistance with the socialist countries, its class brothers and comrades in the struggle. This is a graphic manifestation of the consistent internationalism of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Back at the time of the drafting and adoption of the USSR Constitution in 1977, some people in the West tried to seek a "contradiction" between the principle of socialist internationalism and the general norms of international relations, and in this connection they talked provocatively of the constitutional enshrinement of the "dual nature" of the Soviet state. Anticommunists also "perceive" the "insincerity" of Soviet foreign policy, which is visible to them alone, in the fact that the Constitution frankly states support for the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress -- which, they say, is incompatible with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

What can be said of these "discoveries?" The principle of socialist internationalism contradicts neither international law nor the practice of interstate contacts. Representing a further deepening of the general democratic foundations of cooperation, the principle exhibits a fundamentally new, supreme type of international relations based on genuine friendship and mutual assistance. V.I. Lenin's prediction that the power of working people, having become an international force, will be capable of "having a decisive influence on all world politics" is increasingly coming true. This is what our enemies fear, this is why they slander socialism and its foreign policy!

With the USSR's formation and successful development, the whole world was given a model of the just, democratic resolution of the very complex nationalities question, and the invincible vital force of the ideas of internationalism was demonstrated. Transferring to the international arena the principles of mutual support, friendship and cooperation inherent in our system, the Soviet Union is today giving developing countries multifaceted assistance in overcoming the grave consequences of colonial rule, in strengthening political and economic independence and in creating conditions for development along the path of progress. It is precisely with the socialist countries' active support that the peoples of many states that have freed themselves from colonial oppression are successfully implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations, and some of them have chosen a socialist orientation.

Peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of tension certainly do not signify the abandonment of support for the peoples' struggle for their liberation, however much the ideologues of imperialism would like that. The class struggle and the national liberation movements are natural, objective processes. And no one is permitted to halt or abolish them. At the same time, the USSR's foreign policy actions aimed at helping the peoples to become masters of their destiny fully accord with the principles and norms of modern international law, which directly provides for the duty of states to help realize the principle of the peoples' equal rights and self-determination. This is why the hypocritical accusations about the "insincerity" of the Soviet Union's foreign policy are groundless and devoid of elementary commonsense.

Real facts and life itself demonstrate the total flimsiness of our ideological opponents' fabrications about the constitutional basis of Soviet foreign policy. The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries firmly hold the initiative in the struggle to strengthen peace on the planet. The millions-strong people's masses, peace-loving states and all progressive mankind are on their side.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES BROADCASTING CONVENTION

PM051135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev: "Broadcasting in the Service of the Peoples"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the international convention on utilization of broadcasting in the interests of peace. The history of this unique document is interesting.

In 1936, on the initiative of a number of states concerned over subversive propaganda broadcast by Germany and Italy against their neighbors, the League of Nations called an international conference in which representatives of 37 states took part. This forum, having noted the growing importance of broadcasting in international contacts and the benefits and dangers implicit in this, adopted the first-ever multilateral document calling on states to use broadcasting to maintain peace and good-neighborliness among peoples. The preamble to the convention says that its goal is to ensure that broadcasting is used to strengthen mutual understanding among peoples."

Soon after the Geneva conference the convention was ratified by the necessary number of states and came into force in April 1938. Some 26 countries were party to the convention, including Brazil, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. A further 13 countries signed but have not yet ratified it. The Soviet Union took an active part in the drawing up the convention and signed it with certain reservations, but in complicated prewar situation did not ratify it.

In the postwar years a number of other countries acceded to the convention, it was mentioned in UN documents and was referred to during the elaboration of corresponding provisions in the Final Act of the All-European conference.

Recently, international organizations and the public have again focused on the convention. There are at least two reasons for this. First, the rapid increase in the number of states carrying out external broadcasting: UNESCO data show that of the more than 80 countries involved, 26 have an external broadcasting output in excess of 100 hours a week. Second, in recent years the desire of a number of imperialist countries, the United States above all, to use broadcasting as the chief instrument of "psychological warfare" and subversive interference in the internal affairs of other peoples has become particularly marked. The output from just the two American stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which are engaged in subversive activity against the socialist countries, exceeds many times over the propaganda output of prewar Germany and Italy. The nature of the external broadcasting by Israel, Great Britain, the FRG and a number of other countries also gives rise to just indignation.

Such activity is in flagrant contradiction of the letter and spirit of the convention, which makes it obligatory for states to cease hostile transmissions to other countries from stations under their jurisdiction or broadcasting from their territory. The convention says, for example, that the parties to it "are under a mutual obligation to ban and, where it is taking place, immediately halt the transmission of their territories of any programs which, to the detriment of good international mutual understanding, are by their nature intended to incite the people of any territory to actions incompatible with the internal order or security of any territory of any of the high contracting parties."

It is clear that the provisions of the convention are highly relevent today. Because of this, the Soviet Union has ratified this document (with certain reservations arising not from the essence of its articles but because some of them are out-of-date). On the whole, the substance of the convention meets the principles of international law and the spirit of the fundamental documents of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the All-European Conference and corresponds to the policy pursued by the Soviet Union and many other states to ensure that the great potential of broadcasting serves the ideals of peace and good-neighborliness and that its use for opposite aims is excluded. In the present international situation this task is more urgent than at any time in the past.

CREATION OF U.S. 'SPECIAL FORCES' CONDEMNED

PM141433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "From a Position of Reckless Aggressiveness"]

[Text] On 1 October the U.S. Armed Forces special operations command went into operation. It is headed by Brigadier General J. Lutz. All U.S. special forces have been placed under the new command whose headquarters are located at Fort Bragg (North Carolina).

Let us recall that the personnel of these forces include special units and subunits designated for intelligence-sabotage and terrorist actions, the organization of insurgent activity and armed attacks on enemy territory, antiguerrilla operations, "psychological warfare," propaganda and other subversive actions. Of those forces the best known are the notorious Green Berets -- U.S. Army special formations widely used during the bloody U.S. aggression against the peoples of Indochina. It was there that they acquired the vile reputation of being professional butchers and sadists.

Special tasks or, more simply put, terrorist actions, subversive operations and flagrant provocation have been assigned to other formations within the U.S. ground forces in addition to the Green Berets, in particular, the so-called Rangers or "black berets." Special units also exist in the Air Force and Marines, and the Navy possesses underwater sabotage detachments.

The overall leadership of the special forces of all branches of the U.S Armed Forces is assigned to the Defense Department with direct CIA involvement. The joint headquarters under the chiefs of staff committee has an antiguerrilla and special operations administration which formulates methods for using these forces for overseas subversive operations. Corresponding organs of the special forces' administration also exist in the branches of the armed forces. What is the new command needed for?

The Pentagon does not hide the fact that the decision to create the new command is directly linked to plans for overseas U.S. military and political interference. This decision stems directly from the Washington administration's aggressive and reactionary foreign policy course and the striving of U.S. ruling circles to achieve world political and economic supremacy, to hold back the objective process of social development, to pressure the national liberation, revolutionary and democratic movements and to obstruct the dissemination of socialist ideas. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman, one of U.S. monopoly capital's most zealous servants, defined these aims very concisely in these terms: "To turn the Soviets into a world island so that we can possess the rest of the world."

Trenchantly put, but completely divorced from the present-day world's realities. The illusory and futile character of Washington's aspirations inevitably gives rise to the extreme adventurism of its political and military-strategic guidelines. Pinning their hopes on achieving military superiority and on military force, those across the ocean are proceeding from a recognition of the feasibility of preventive, preemptive aggressive actions of the most diverse character and scale.

Such actions include overseas military intervention and international terrorism. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's "defense directives" for fiscal 1984-1988 indicate: "We must revive, activate and strengthen the special forces so as to demonstrate U.S. might in places where the use of conventional armed forces would be premature, inappropriate or impossible."

It is primarily intended to use the special forces as U.S. overseas military intervention forces in Central America. These forces must be strengthened, the Pentagon explains, for participation in so-called "low-intensity conflicts," that is in pressuring the people's movements for political and economic independence and social progress in El Salvador, Guatemala and other countries in the region.

These are not just plans for the future. The very widespread presence of the Green Berets is already being noted in Honduras, where the United States is helping to set up anti-Sandinist "commando" detachments for subversive actions in Nicaragua. The U.S. press has reported that the plan to set up these detachments was approved by President Reagan and has been in process of implementation since last spring.

Angola, in addition to Central America, is among other probable regions for the use of the special forces. It is there that the United States is secretly helping splinter groups trying to overthrow the country's legitimate government. It is possible, U.S. newspapers point out, that the jungles of Kampuchea, where the Green Berets are supporting remnants of the bloody Pol Pot clique, have again become their sphere of operation. Operations using special methods and special weapons, the San Francisco EXAMINER writes, are already being conducted or probably will be conducted in Afghanistan, Libya, South Yemen and a number of other states which have taken the path of progressive development.

The U.S. special forces, as C. Weinberger points out, "will ultimately operate around the perimeter of the USSR, too." This provocative guideline, dangerous to the cause of peace, forms part of the above-mentioned "defense directives" and is formulated quite frankly. This official U.S. military department policy document indicates that "the special forces will conduct operations in Eastern Europe as well as in the northern and southern sectors of NATO's zones of operation."

The character that these "operations" could assume is indicated in a number of publications which have appeared recently in a number of U.S. newspapers and journals as if on command. They recount in particular how the Green Berets and other special force formations, operating as a rule under the surveillance and with the direct participation of the CIA, have performed the role of a Pentagon "fifth column" in foreign states' territories. Their representatives were among the organizers of the plot to assassinate leaders of the Dominican Republic in 1975; they helped Bolivian Government forces to track down and summarily and brutally kill Ernesto Che Guevara; they terrorized the population of South Vietnam; and throughout the sixties and into the early seventies they repeatedly invaded Kampuchea. But that is only the tip of the iceberg. The overwhelming majority of subversive "operations" conducted in the past by the U.S. special forces have always been top-secret in character and kept from the public in the utmost secrecy.

Measures are being taken at present to increase the special forces' numbers. The Pentagon is trying to avoid quoting concrete figures on this score. Its representatives are limiting themselves to general indications that there is thought to be more money to spend on obtaining the latest communications equipment, expanding transport facilities and, particularly, on combat training. The fiscal 1983 draft budget appropriations for the formation, arming and training of the new special units are hidden in such items as "improvement of communications facilities," extra air shipments" or "expanded combat training of various categories of troops." But this disguise cannot hide the unalterable fact that U.S. ruling circles are elevating interference in other states' affairs, adventurism and terrorism to the level of state policy.

This policy is in irreconcilable contradiction with the acknowledged UN principle of noninterference by one state in the internal affairs of another. This principle has been repeatedly reaffirmed in UN decisions. However, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko noted in a speech at the 37th UN General Assembly session, the world is now witness to the fact that this principle is being flagrantly violated. Violated by the Washington administration.

Its actions stem directly from the global "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the U.S. President in which, it seems, anything goes. Washington regards the special forces as an instrument of demonstrating force or the threat to use force for political aims. Such actions are flagrant blackmail.

The United States is resorting to them to show its determination to implement broad-scale military escalation unless its political claims are met. That is the way the use of terror and intimidation against all countries and peoples which displease the overseas monopolies in some way looks in practice.

The press has cited more than once the U.S. Brookings Institute's figures on the direct or indirect use of U.S. military force for interference in international relations. According to those figures, from 1946 to 1975 Washington resorted 215 times to the political use of military force. From 1975 until now 40 more instances of such use have been accumulated. In many instances for overt or, more often, covert interference of this kind the Pentagon has sent the special forces -- either the Green Beret type or specialized formations designed for "psychological warfare" and for conducting so-called "civilian actions," or, more simply, for organizing counterrevolutionary or antigovernment actions.

Such actions by Washington, the use of force for the narrow selfish interests of U.S. ruling circles provide evidence of their general hostility to other states and their attempts by any means to instill customs and "behavior norms" which suit them. Such actions have nothing in common with the peoples' desire for the relaxation of international tension, reliable security and peace. This is why such a broad response was elicited from the world public by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to defend detente. In his speech at the ceremonies in Baku he pointed out: "Detente is the peoples' as a whole historic gain. On no account must it be allowed to be torn apart by narrow-minded egoistic politicians in the imperialist camp. It must be defended, developed and deepened. This will be the triumph of human reason over dangerous and reckless aggressiveness."

It is under these conditions that an entire program of actions aimed at curbing the aggressive aspirations and adventurist foreign policy and military-strategic directives of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO has been set out. Not the arms race, not the pursuit of military superiority nor terrorism elevated to the level of state policy but the constant striving to strengthen international security on the basis of the gradual deepening of mutual confidence on just and reciprocal principles -- this is the aim which meets the interests of all the peoples.

'CONCRETE DIFFERENCES' DISCUSSED IN BEIJING

OW150848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 15 Oct 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Oct. 15 (AFP) -- The 10-day-old Sino-Soviet talks here have entered a new phase, going from a general statement of positions to concrete discussions of differences between the communist rivals, diplomatic sources said today.

Diplomats also said it was likely that the Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev had complained of China's continued attacks against the Soviet Union despite the resumption of negotiations.

China's top leaders, including strongman Deng Xiaoping, have lately availed themselves of meetings with foreign dignitaries to firmly restate China's position that Soviet "hegemonism " was the main threat to world peace.

Noting that a leading Soviet personality, Konstantin Rusakov, had publicly deplored the attacks by Chinese leaders and the press here, diplomats said Mr Ilichev had probably taken up the complaint in one form or another.

A member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, Reng Zhen, said recently that the talks could lead to some kind of an agreement on secondary matters. He did not elaborate.

The two sides agreed that no question on bilateral relations would be barred from the talks between Mr Ilichev and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Speaking to visiting West German President Karl Carstens, Mr Deng said in effect that China would bring up the entire spectrum of its differences with the Soviet Union in the talks.

After outlining the respective positions of their countries, Mr Ilichev and Mr Qian moved on to unspecified concrete problems in Sino-Soviet relations, said the diplomatic sources, who asked to remain anonymous.

Besides the larger issues in Sino-Soviet relations, the talks here also expected to dwell on technical points of their trade and cultural exchanges, or questions with both political and technical aspects, diplomats said.

The sources said that the Soviet Union reportedly hoped for an agreement leading to the establishment of consulates in the two countries.

RRP REPUDIATES NIXON ON SOVIET DESIGNS ON PRC

OW150130 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Nixon's Statement on Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] NEWSWEEK recently published excerpts of a statement by former U.S. President Nixon on U.S.-Chinese and Soviet-Chinese relations. In an obvious attempt to depict the United States as a selfless friend of China and defender of its interests, the former U.S. President deliberately misinterpreted the Soviet Union's policy toward China. Nixon asserts that there is a great difference between the Soviet Union and the United States in that the Soviet Union has hostile designs on China and the United States does not. In elaborating his view, Nixon contends that the Chinese fear of the Soviet Union is growing. He made this remark during his visit to Beijing last month to mark the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communique.

Noteworthy, however, is that Nixon's anti-Soviet statement was made at a time when the Soviet Union has just reaffirmed its willingness to normalize relations with China. In a speech delivered in Baku on 26 September, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reiterated the intention to strive for normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of common sense, mutual respect and mutual advantage. Normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will be a good contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The U.S. imperialist force has hoped to perpetuate the tension in Asia. For this reason, the prospect for normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is not to the imperialist liking. Obviously, the imperialists want to turn China into a tool of their hostile designs against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is believed in diplomatic circles that Nixon has played an important role in the political trick played by the United States on China. His statement suffices to prove this point.

At the same time, his statement tries to defend the selfish nature and weaken the hostility of the U.S. policy toward China. President Carter's Directive No 59 convincingly proved that the United States will do everything it can to enforce its policy toward China. The directive stated that in the event of any unexpected change in the Chinese leaders' policy -- that is, any change not to the advantage of the United States -- it would strike China with nuclear weapons.

Taiwan also occupies an important position in the U.S. policy toward China. Disregarding China's national interests, Washington has not only continued to maintain quasi-official relations with Taiwan but has constantly reminded people that, to the United States, Taiwan is, first of all, an unsinkable aircraft carrier and, if necessary, can be used to oppose the People's Republic of China.

Moreover, it should be noted that China is in fact encircled by the U.S. bases in southwest Asia, the Far East and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which defend the so-called vital interests of the United States.

These are some simple facts about the U.S. policy toward China. But they amply demonstrate the hostility of U.S. policy toward China and hypocrisy of the U.S. politicians who implement this policy.

1920-1930 CULTURAL TIES WITH CHINA RECALLED

OW150428 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Alekseyev talk on development of Soviet-Chinese cultural ties in the 1920's and 1930's -- 10th in the series "Fragments of the History of Soviet-Chinese Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917 tremendously influenced the development of the national liberation movement in China and aroused the Chinese media's keen interest in Russia, especially Russian and Soviet literature. It should not be considered an exaggeration to say that Russian literature became the orientation of the progressive Chinese intellectuals' thinking in that period. The Chinese media paid close attention to the development in the literary field of post-revolutionary Russia. Activities in Soviet Russia's literary circle were introduced to the Chinese readers by Lu Xun, Mao Dun, Qu Qiubai, (Cao Yinhua) and other Chinese writers.

But not until 1928 when the Chinese literary circle began to discuss revolutionary literature was China able to get in touch with Soviet literature extensively. In 1930 the Chinese union of leftwing writers specifically pointed out that one important aspect of its activities was to study and propagate Soviet literature. At that time Lu Xun said: The main reason I read Soviet books is because I want to introduce them to China, and books about struggle are particularly important to China.

The most popular Soviet writer in China during the 1928-1930 period was Gorkiy. Among the Soviet poets, Chinese revolutionary writers particularly worshipped Mayakovskiy's wisdom. They viewed Gorkiy not only as an outstanding linguist but as a protector of the oppressed and a fighter who struggled for social justice.

Lu Xun did a great deal of work in introducing Soviet literature to China. He often translated Russian novels into Chinese. The Kuomintang's attempt to ban the propagation of Soviet books was entirely fruitless. Lu Xun, who headed the translation and publication of Soviet novels, once wrote: The readers' attention, which has become greater and greater, has broken all prohibitions.

Before he died, Lu Xun's works had also been repeatedly translated into Russian and published in the USSR. After this great Chinese writer died in the fall of 1936, memorial services to remember him were held in many Soviet cities. Articles on Lu Xun and his works were published by newspapers and journals.

During the first half of the 1930's, the two countries' literary and scientific circles began to propagate Soviet and Chinese cultures. Many Chinese scholars and experts were eager to know more about the USSR. A delegation of Chinese educators visited Moscow in early 1933. During their visit, they proposed an exchange of professors and college students. In 1934, Moscow's Lenin Library and Beijing's National Library began to exchange books and periodicals, and Chinese cultural, social and political leaders began to regularly visit the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Association for International Cultural Exchange. When Xu Beihong's paintings were exhibited in Moscow and Leningrad, Xu himself was present. In 1935, Chinese film workers visited the USSR, Chinese movies began to be shown in the USSR, and Mei Lanfang was invited from Shanghai to visit and perform in the USSR.

After the founding of the Sino-Soviet Association for Cultural Liaison in late 1935, it began its operation in Nanjing, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Changsha, Kunming, Lanzhou and Guilin. Soong Ching Ling, Feng Yuxiang, Shao Lizi, Li Dequan and other noted social and political leaders had all been the leaders of this association, which promoted the cause of improving Sino-Soviet relations by introducing the USSR to the Chinese people and fostering friendship with the Soviet Government and people.

MOSCOW TELEVISION SHOWS PRC FILM ON APPLIED ART

OW011255 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 1 October carries a PRC-produced 10-minute documentary film entitled "Applied Art in PRC," part of the "China Today" series. The film begins by screening the title "China Today" in Chinese and English and the number of the series, with the announcer saying, "You are watching a film from the 'China Today' series." Then the titles of the various segments are shown on the screen, also in Chinese and English. The first segment deals with traditional landscapes and is narrated by a Chinese speaker with a superimposed Russian translation. Various exhibits of traditional landscapes are shown. The remaining setments of the film deal with lacquerware, purple sand pottery of Yixing, inkstone and Chinese ink, Jintan paper cuts and combs. The film concludes with a caption listing names of those responsible for the production of the film and the name of the studio, with the Russian announcer saying, "You were watching a film of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio of the People's Republic of China."

TASS CITES XINHUA COMMENTARY ON U.S., ISRAEL

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing October 6 TASS -- The XINHUA agency, commenting on action in Israel against the Begin policy and against the mass killings of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, points out that the USA bears responsibility for the Begin government's crimes. It was precisely Washington that constantly connived at the Israeli expansion and aggression, including the massacre of Palestinian civilians, the agency says.

The commentary published in the English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY emphasizes that pronouncements by representatives of the U.S. Government as to the United States' commitments regarding Israel's security inspired the Begin government to the aggression.

REASONS FOR SUZUKI RESIGNATION ANALYZED

LD141230 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] For our next dispatch we turn to Japan whose prime minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, has announced his decision to resign. More on this from our Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhlov.

The news of the resignation produced the effect of a bomb explosion in Japan. Until recently Zenko Suzuki was considered the main -- practically only possible -- winner in the forthcoming elections for the chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, and the chairman of a party having a stable majority in parliament automatically become the prime minister for a term of 2 years.

Now, what made Zenko Suzuki give up such a promising future? First of all, it must be said that from the very start the policies of his government did not enjoy the support of the majority of the Japanese. After coming to power in July 1980 the Suzuki Cabinet launched an attack on the basic rights of the public under the pretext of improving the economic and financial situation of the country. Year after year the government reduced spending on social security, health protection and education but boosted the military budget and increased support for monopolies.

This year the antipopular nature of the policies of the Suzuki Cabinet have been seen at best. The government refused to cut down taxes by 1 trillion yen as working people demanded, and in September it made an unprecedented decision to freeze the salaries in the government-owned sector. However, the attempt to economize on social needs did not produce the desired result. Japan is still facing one of the greatest slumps in the post-war period. Production has been growing at half the speed promised by the government. Prices and inflation are on the rise. For 4 months unemployment has been at the highest level in the past quarter of a century.

As a result Zenko Suzuki has become the target of criticism even by the conservatives. Under the circumstances the leaders of the biggest factions of the ruling party evidently found it better to make some alterations in their political image in order to avoid a serious crisis. However, it is most unlikely that the maneuver will help the party to lead Japan out of the blind alley.

JAPANESE CHARGES OF SOVIET TROOP BUILDUP DENIED

LD131658 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Our next commentary is by Mikhail Demchenko. It relates to a provocative report published by the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN.

From time to time, the Japanese media issue propagandistic fabrications which [word indistinct] to convince the Japanese that they are threatened and that therefore they must promote (?armaments). The Japanese press is an attempt to give advice to other nations. [sentence as heard] Recently the SANKEI SHIMBUN published a provocative report with reference to the U.S. Defense Department. The report claimed that the Soviet Union is reinforcing its troops on its border with China, and that it wants to capture China's northeastern area. In comments on these allegations the newspaper attempts to convince China that there is a threat to it from the north.

Why did the United States Defense Department and the SANKEI SHIMBUN resort to these insinuations? Because they loathe the prospect of a normalization in Sino-Soviet relations that would answer the interests of improvement in the situation in the Far East. It's common knowledge that the Soviet Union has sought to improve relations with China more than once. Another call for normalization was issued by President Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in Baku recently when he pointed to the importance of normalizing and greatly improving relations between this country and China (?basing) on commonsense, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

The striving to prevent the situation in the region from being improved has been expressed in the U.S. decision to station F-16 fighter bombers in Honshu. The Japanese Government's consent to this step, which runs counter to the interests of Japan's security [word indistinct]. Even more amazing is the statement by a high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official as to the possibility of adjusting Soviet territories in the Far East [word indistinct] American military facilities based in Japan. The goal of these statements is to accustom the Japanese to the possibility of military conflict with the Soviet Union and to justify Japan's militarization. However, neither direct nor indirect attempts to besmirch the Soviet peaceful foreign policy can diminish the value of the tireless efforts aimed at promoting peace and at easing tension on the part of the Soviet Union.

JAPAN BECOMING INVOLVED IN U.S. MILITARY AIMS

PM131155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent K. Rashidov "International Commentary": "Harnessed to the Pentagon"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The visit to Washington by S. Ito, chief of the Japan Defense Agency, and his talks with the Pentagon chief have caused an unusually sharp reaction in Japan. In political circles it is believed, with good reason, that as a result of the talks Japan will become involved still more deeply in the arms race and in White House attempts to step up international tension. The public expresses particular concern in connection with the decision by Z. Suzuki's government to sanction the further strengthening of the American military presence on the Japanese islands.

Yet another extraordinary Pentagon demand has been satisfied, the newspaper MAINICHI writes in an editorial: the demand for the deployment of some 48 American F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa air force base in the northern part of Honshu Island, with so-called servicing personnel.

Commenting on S. Ito's U.S. visit, ASAHI notes that the Japanese Government's consent to the deployment of F-16's capable of carrying nuclear weapons was a "miraculous gift" for the Reagan administration. Not for nothing did U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger place a very high value on the "present" and even state that it will help to create U.S. "strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union. Whereas until recently, the Pentagon chief declared, the "security treaty" between Japan and the United States was seen solely from the viewpoint of "Japan's defense," now the treaty can be seen from the banks of the Potomac as an instrument for attaining the military objectives of the "entire Western alliance."

Local observers stress that as a result of the Washington talks the danger of Japan's being turned into a Pentagon outpost is increased sharply. Moreover, ASAHI notes, judging from the tone of the talks, U.S. pressure on Japan will be stepped up still further as regards demands for the continued buildup of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" with a view to their use in U.S. interests not only in the Far East, but in the Near East too.

At his meeting with the Japan Defense Agency chief, the Pentagon chief openly expressed displeasure at the fact that Japan's military department is planning to increase the military budget by "only" 7.34 percent in the next fiscal year. "This should be increased!" Weinberger stressed. At the same time he demanded the speeding up of the implementation of cooperation" in the spheres of the use of Japanese military technolgoy.

Washington's behavior, ASAHI writes, is becoming very similar to the "iron rod" which the United States resorts to with regard to its NATO allies. Many observers are now asking: Where will the new concessions made by official Tokyo at the Washington talks between the leaders of the military departments lead? One thing cannot be doubted, a number of commentaries note: In the new stage of drawing Japan into the mainstream of its own military-political strategy, the Pentagon has set a firm course of expanding and strengthening its own military bases on the Japanese islands.

The paradox is that Japan itself must pay 50 billion yen -- that is the sum which will go toward reequipping the Misawa military base, to which the American F-16's will fly.

DPRK, SOVIET LEADERS' ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

SK140803 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] In his reply to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has expressed gratitude for the congratulations sent on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. In the reply, he said that he is convinced that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed for the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In conclusion, the reply sincerely wished Comrade Brezhnev and the fraternal Soviet people great success in the work for the significant celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding through the implementation of the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Meanwhile, in a reply to Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, also expressed gratitude for the congratulations sent on the 34th anniversary of the DPRK's founding. The reply said: I am taking this opportunity to express the conviction that the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will be strengthened and developed in the interest of our two countries and peoples. I wish great success in your responsible work for the promotion of the welfare of the Soviet people and for the significant celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October carries on the front page a TASS report on Kim Il-Song's message entitled "Gratitude for Congratulations" in which PRAVDA omits the term "sincerely" in the first line of the second paragraph. PRAVDA also does not carry the last paragraph giving Yi Chong-ok's reply.]

DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS PARTY JUBILEE

PM140701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 2 October, Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a friendly reception [vstrecha] on the 37th anniversary of the creation of the Korean Workers Party.

AVIATION COOPERATION WITH DPRK REVIEWED

SK110610 Moscow in Korean to Korean 1330 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Eight years have passed since an agreement on opening a new international air route between Khabarovsk and Pyongyang was signed between the (? Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Civil Aviation Bureau of the DPRK. During this period, flying twice a week, passenger planes of Soviet Aeroflot and civil passenger planes of Korea have carried several thousands of passengers of many foreign countries of the world and several thousands tons of cargo and mail.

In an interview with a reporter of our radio, Comrade (Yu Uon-kun), functionary of the DPRK civil aviation mission in Khabarovsk, said that all conditions are provided for the Korean pilots to work and rest. He also pointed out that besides their basic work, the Korean pilots of the DPRK civil aviation pay deep attention to social work. They frequently visit the Khabarovsk branch of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and workers in the city and acquaint themselves, with deep interest, with the lives of the Soviet people.

They also participate in the functions held on the occasion of the meaningful days in the history of Soviet-Korean relations.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN 12 OCT

LD122332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Mongolian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Ulaanbaatar today. Our correspondent, Sergey Pravdin, reports from the Mongolian capital:

A Soviet delegation led by Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is taking part in the session. The Mongolian delegation is led by Maydar, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers.

The sides will discuss important issues in the further expansion and deepening of reciprocal Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in all fields, including the construction in Mongolia of large agricultural, municipal and transport projects with the technical and economic assistance of the USSR. They will also examine progress in the construction of Mongolia's largest thermal power station TETS No 4, being built in Ulaanbaatar with assistance from our country, as well as that of the republic's largest housing construction combine, which will produce 140,000 square meters of housing every year.

The delegations will also discuss the issue of broadening Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the field of geological prospecting. As the newspaper UNEN, the organ of the MPRP Central Committee, stresses, multilateral Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation is a firm guarantee for the establishment of a material and technical base for the construction of socialism in Mongolia.

KHUDAYBERDYYEV HEADS UZBEK DELEGATION TO MPR

GF101932 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] A Mongolian-Soviet friendship meeting has been held in Ergenet in honor of the visiting Uzbek SSR delegation, which is participating in the Soviet week in the MPR. Speaking at the meeting, Narmakhonmadi Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and head of the Uzbek delegation, stressed that the fraternal and friendly relations and the cooperation between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples are steadily developing. The new industrial city of Ergenet and its [word indistinct] industrial complex are an example of this friendship. A number of the representatives of the Soviet peoples, such as the Uzbeks, are working side by side with the Mongolians in this industrial complex.

[Name indistinct], chairman of the MPR Ergenet City Committee, also addressed the meeting, saying that the Mongolian toilers have witnessed the result of their achievements in the establishment of socialism in Mongolia through brotherhood, friendship and many-sided cooperation with the Soviet people.

BRIEFS

DPRK NEWSMEN -- In the Kremlin on 4 October A.P. Shitkov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of journalists of the newspaper MINJU CHOSON (DPRK) headed by (Kan Chzhon-Chkhol), chief of the editorial board's culture and education section, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of IZVESTIYA's editorial board. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4 PM]

FORMS OF SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN DETAILED

Cargo Shipments

LD151110 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports that three or four caravans of ships leave Port Termez on the Amu Darya River every day carrying cargoes for Afghanistan. A considerable part of Soviet aid to Afghanistan is transported up that Central Asian river, navigable throughout the year. The shipments include technology, industrial equipment, farm machinery, raw materials and building materials. In its turn Afghanistan exports wool, fruit and other goods along the waterway.

Agricultural Production

PM121039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 82 p 4

[L. Mironov dispatch: "In the Interests of the Peasantry"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Oct -- The land reform continuing in the country is the focus of attention of the DRA people's authorities. According to Afghan press reports, work on investigating and assessing the results of the first stage of the reform has now been completed in 15 provinces. The investigation is continuing in a further five provinces. In all 31 districts in 20 provinces are encompassed by this work. The generalization of materials shows that about 87 percent of peasants now have official land title deeds.

The Soviet Union is rendering substantial aid to the DRA in enhancing the effectiveness of agricultural production. Soviet tractors, combines and other agricultural equipment are operating on Afghan fields. Mineral fertilizers and seeds are delivered from the USSR to the DRA. Soviet specialists render the Afghan peasants aid in animal husbandry and veterinary services, the protection of plants against pests and diseases, and the repair and modernization of irrigation systems and installations.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON SUCCESSES IN AFGHAN LAND REFORM

LD141128 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- "The improving conditions of life, the granting of various benefits to the working strata of Afghanistan's population, the gradual advancement of the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, being attained despite enemy designs -- all that undermines the positions of accomplices of imperialism and reaction," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in its October 15 issue. Noting the successes of the revolutionary power of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in conducting the land reform, the weekly points out that in the first stage of the reform 666,000 hectares of land were handed over to 296,000 landless peasants. "Peasants are now broadly represented on land-water reform committees, and this in itself raises an obstacle to all sorts of distortions in handing over land to those who till it. A comprehensive approach to the problem of the dehqan [peasant] has now been drawn up: the dehqan, apart from the plot of 5 jeribs (1 jerib is equal to 0.2 hectare) of fertile watered land, will receive from the state, seeds, fertilizers, credits, agronomy consultation. In provinces where there are machine and tractor stations they will be able to till peasant holdings by up-to-date equipment. Cooperative supply centres, being organized, will provide services not only to members of the production cooperatives but also to individual dehqans."

The revolution is fighting for the minds of the people, the NEW TIMES stresses. If one is to take into account that 98 percent of women and approximately 90 percent of men were illiterate in Afghanistan before the April Revolution, it will become clear how important this campaign is for the country, for its future. Huge sums of money are now being invested into the sphere of education, thousands of enthusiasts are engaged in this sphere.

"The summer of 1982 has been a period of considerable improvement of the situation in Afghanistan. Bandit nests were destroyed in Marjeh (Helmand), Paghnan and the Panjsher Valley -- the 100-kilometre narrow gorge which runs from the centre of the country right to Pakistan. Crushing blows on smaller gangs all over the territory of Afghanistan -- from Zabol to Badakhshan -- were struck.

The solidarity of the masses in their support of the revolutionary power is the strong alloy of which victorious swords are being made, the weekly stresses.

SOLDIER DESCRIBES SERVICE IN AFGHANISTAN

PM131211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Letter from Snr Lt V. Krishtopaytis: "We Serve in Afghanistan"]

[Text] There was something fantastic in the fact that, after boarding the plane at the airport in my home city of Abaza in Khakassiaya, I was emerging on the tarmac at Kabul Airport literally a few hours later. A little "hop" across a mountain range by helicopter and there I was, in a garrison forming part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Members of my regiment came to meet me and shook my hand, smiling: "Ah, you're back from leave. Well, tell us, how are things at home?"

I could not help smiling at their words. I remembered clearly how, on meeting the people back home, I had heard a similar question from nearly every one of them: "Well, tell us, how are things in Afghanistan...?"

Their curiosity was by no means idle. It was clear from everything that they had taken to heart the vital concerns of the inhabitants of that distant country. And the frontline veteran's face clouded when he heard that the dushmans continue to do their dirty deeds, burning schools and killing activists. Workers at the timber plant shook their heads sympathetically on hearing about the difficulties which the Afghan people are having to overcome in building a new life. And people's faces lit up when I cited evidence of the durability of the people's power and spoke of the population's support for it. At each such meeting I sensed with particular force the degree of respect, trust and warmth which Soviet people feel toward the servicemen belonging to the limited contingent.

My comrades, in fulfilling their international duty, strive to justify the trust of the party and people. I could cite a great many examples of this.

...On the way to exercises, a truck column was crossing a sector of mountain road. Suddenly, round the bend, an explosion was heard, and then the ravine echoed with the thunder of submachinegun fire. As it turned out, this was the latest bandit sortie. Laying a mine in the path of the regular bus, they waited for the explosion and then opened fire on the passengers, among whom were old men, women and children. The Soviet officers and men could not remain indifferent to other people's misfortunes. They hurried to help the victims. Among the first to carry the wounded from the bus was military medic Lt Nikolay Rashinskiy. With him were Sgt Yuriy Slyusarev, Pvt Kakhramon Dzhurabayev and other servicemen. With what sincerity and warmth the Afghans subsequently thanked them!

"Tashakkur, Shuravi!" None of us needs a translation of these words. Everyone knows that is how the Afghans thank Soviet people. These words were heard more than once by the subordinates of Maj A. Stupak, holder of the Order of the Red Star, who gave the local population assistance in repairing buildings and restoring damaged sections of road. They were also addressed to Captain of Medical Services V. Sidelnikov, who is lovingly called "Doctor Volodya" by the local population, because they know that at whatever time of the day or night you turn to him, he will not refuse to examine a sick person, give the necessary help and provide medical supplies.

...We serve in Afghanistan. Thousands of kilometers separate my comrades Belorussian Maj A. Kovalev, Siberian Snr Lt O. Proklov, Uzbek Pvt K. Dzhurabayev, Georgian Pvt M. Lordkipanidze and other sons of our multinational fatherland from their homes. But we do not feel cut off from the motherland, because every day we sense its concern for us and because we have a sense of high responsibility for the fulfillment of our military duty in giving all-round assistance to the people of friendly Afghanistan.

PROBLEMS SEEN FACING SCHOOLS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD140234 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- A decisive turn from oppression, poverty, backwardness to worthy life of the people, inspired work, well-being and high culture is associated in Afghanistan with the April Revolution, IZVESTIYA writes today. Alongside the land and water conservancy reform, the main reform among a number of vital social and economic transformations, the reforms in other spheres were started in Afghanistan. The reform of the school is a most important one of them.

"The people's government received a grim legacy," the article says. "Under the despotic semifeudal regime before the revolution the school was organized in such a way that contemporary education should remain inaccessible for broad masses as long as possible. Schooling was of little effect for there were neither single curricula nor text-books. Special equipment and furniture for schools and teaching aids were unheard of. And new Afghanistan required ever more engineers, teachers, doctors, skilled workers..."

Alongside the problem of how to teach, the Afghan school faces the most acute problem of where to teach. The number of pupils in Afghanistan increased greatly while the number of school buildings is, deplorably, insufficient. So many of them were burnt down by gangsters prompted by vicious hatred. In the past year more than half of schools in villages and provincial towns were not functioning. 70 percent of them have now been opened again. The buildings that were burnt down are being rapidly rebuilt. In many localities the funds for the construction of schools are raised by parents themselves.

"It is a good custom of our people that even illiterate people are raising funds for school buildings, participate in their construction," Deputy Chief of the Department of Propaganda, Agitation and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Jamilia Palwasha told the newspaper's correspondent. She summed up the essence of the school reform. Afghanistan is to create general educational school of a new type. Instead of the 12-year multistage system existing now it will consist of three stages, the primary school with the four-year schooling, the incomplete secondary school with eight-year education and the secondary school with ten-year education.

"Almost every issue of any Kabul newspaper carries photographs showing the opening of a new library. Deplorably, quite often there are reports about a fresh piratic raid in which a library was burnt down and hundreds and at times thousands of volumes were burnt, too. Excellent children's libraries in Herat and Farah that had been created immediately after the April Revolution were destroyed, for instance.

"But some of the burnt down libraries have already been rebuilt. The library in Badghisat opened again, the library in Qonduz is functioning now, said Chairman of the Union of Journalists of the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan Dr. Haidar Masud. The people oppose impotent anger of renegades sent from abroad by profound respect for knowledge, for the spiritual wealth of the country."

INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO USSR-SRV TALKS

PM131557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "Community of Views and Aims"]

[Text] The Soviet-Vietnamese talks and the speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, are at the center of international public attention. The foreign mass media are stressing that the Soviet Union and the SRV demonstrated a high sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind and came out firmly against the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and for the easing of tension, the prevention of the arms race and the strengthening of peace.

Great attention is being paid to the Soviet-Vietnamese talks by the SRV press. Hanoi's NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN have published front-page reports on these talks. VNA carried the full text of the speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and Truong Chinh. The results of the friendly talks in Moscow are a new and concrete contribution to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, before which broad horizons are opening up, VNA stresses. L.I. Brezhnev stated, VNA continues, that the CPSU's principled and unfailing course is to deepen cooperation with the SRV in all directions. The Soviet leader expressed admiration for the Vietnamese people, who after long years of heroic struggle against the aggressors are now building a new life under difficult conditions. The participants in the talks expressed their resolve to firmly defend their legitimate interests and rebuff aggressive circles' intrigues. The Soviet Union regards as urgent the need to improve the situation in Southeast Asia. An international conference on Southeast Asia as proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea could be an appropriate forum for this.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes, that the world situation has worsened dangerously. The aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, are launching a new and unprecedentedly large-scale round of the nuclear arms race and have declared a "crusade" against socialism and the peoples' liberation struggle.

During the examination of international questions, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) points out, emphasis was laid on the urgency of the task of eliminating the threat of war, which has increased as a result of U.S. imperialist policy. The USSR-SRV talks confirmed the community of views and aims between the two countries.

A Cuban TV commentator states that L.I. Brezhnev stressed the dangerous worsening of the present-day international situation. This has been caused, the commentary says, by the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism, which, launching a new round of the nuclear arms race, is opposing socialism, peace and the peoples' liberation struggle.

The U.S. agency AP notes that L.I. Brezhnev sharply criticized the United States and pointed out that the situation in the world had deteriorated dangerously because of the new and unprecedentedly large-scale round of the nuclear arms race and the "crusade" announced by the Reagan administration against socialism. He also stated that Washington has entered into open alliance with dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries and butchers virtually throughout the world. The participants in the Moscow talks noted, AP states, that the impart of normal character to USSR and SRV relations with the PRC -- without harming third countries -- would be in the interests of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China and in the interests of strengthening world peace.

L.I. Brezhnev criticized the United States, which is launching a new and unprecedentedly large-scale round of the nuclear arms race, is interfering in other peoples' internal affairs and is threatening their security and independence, West Germany's DPA reports. The Soviet leader advocated the development of dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN group, DDP, another West German agency, notes. L.I. Brezhnev advocated the further strengthening of cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam.

Syria's SANA agency stresses the firm condemnation by the USSR and the SRV of Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon. The Soviet Union and Vietnam placed full responsibility for the Israeli invaders' crimes on Washington.

Japan's ASAHI newspaper expresses the opinion that Soviet and Vietnamese measures to normalize relations with China will have a great influence on the situation in Asia as a whole. The USSR and the SRV are sincerely interested in easing international tension.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TRUONG CHINH MOSCOW SPEECH

PM120809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Comrades!

Allow me to sincerely thank the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for their invitation to a Vietnamese party and state delegation for a visit to the great Soviet land, and we thank them for their big, warm welcome. I also thank Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for his heartfelt words about the revolutionary cause of our party and people and about the friendship binding our two peoples.

It is fortunate for us to be in the Soviet Union, the land of the great Lenin, at the peak of a labor emulation movement by the laboring people in anticipation of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR. On the occasion of these great days in the Soviet Union, which are also festive events for laboring people throughout the world, I am happy to extend to the Communist and other citizens of the Soviet Union the fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the Vietnamese people. Led by the wise leadership of the CPSU which is loyal to the ideals of the revolution initiated by the great Lenin, the fraternal Soviet people have worked with creativeness for 65 years. They have made extraordinary efforts with very great sacrifices in an extremely valiant struggle, firmly defending the first socialist state of the world and building with success a developed socialist society.

Beginning as an agricultural country besieged by imperialism, the Soviet Union has become a leading industrial country in the world. It is giving full play to the superiority of socialism and is playing a leading role in this era, the era of victory of socialism on a world scale.

The USSR, made strong by the strength of this era, proved its invincibility right in its infancy, and has never ceased to gain in strength. Today, with its unchanging Leninist peace policy and its wonderful achievements which became possible under the new system, the Soviet Union not only is a rallying banner, but also has big economic and defense potentials. It is the bulwark of world peace, a reliable supporter of the nations struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

No force of imperialism, war and reaction can check the advance of this first socialist country and of the three currents of revolution in the world. It has been proved so by life in the past and at present, and will remain so in the future. No amount of slander and distortion can belittle the great contributions made by the Soviet Union to peace, national independence and social progress under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the worthy Marxist-Leninist continuator of Lenin's immortal cause and a famous fighter who has tirelessly struggled for world peace and for friendship among nations. The fraternal Soviet people, ardently patriotic, nobly internationalist, intelligent and resourceful, will successfully carry out the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the great programmes in the 11th 5-Year Plan for economic and social development, to take Lenin's country towards new peaks of communism with giant strides.

The Socialist October Revolution brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Vietnamese people. The historic victory of the Soviet Army in World War II created very good conditions for the victory of the August revolution in Vietnam.

The Soviet Union's prestige in the world arena and the USSR's tremendous support and aid to Vietnam have greatly contributed to our people's success in liberating themselves and in building a free and happy life.

I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the VCP [Vietnam Communist Party] Central Committee, the SRV Council of State and Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese people, our sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people.

We know that many difficulties are still ahead of us. Yet we firmly believe that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the VCP led by General Secretary Le Duan, and by coupling their own efforts with the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, and friends throughout the world, will take all these difficulties in their stride, and will satisfactorily fulfill the two strategic tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress: to make a success of socialism and firmly defend Socialist Vietnam from all hostile schemes and moves of Chinese expansionism and hegemony in collusion with U.S. imperialism, while actively contributing to the cause of peace and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people.

We will consistently treasure the long-standing friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people. We are all for normalized relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on non-interference in each other's internal affairs, on respect for each other's legitimate interests, on equality and mutual benefit, and on peaceful settlement of disputes.

In this spirit, we have made a series of logical, reasonable proposals, which have won the support and sympathy of the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and the peace-loving public in the world. Unfortunately, none of these has received any response from China.

We welcome the statement made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's policy regarding Europe is one of peace and cooperation and of resolute opposition to the enemy of peace and cooperation. We highly value the Soviet support for the proposals of the three Indochinese countries concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We strongly condemn the Reagan administration's policy of stepping up the arms race, creating tension, threatening interference and aggression in the world. We fully support the Peace Program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the important peace initiatives made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself.

Comrades! Our talks today were conducted in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. They were an expression of our complete identity of view on all matters on the agenda. We reaffirmed our determination to follow up the success of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1978. Mindful of President Ho Chi Minh's instructions in his last testament, the Vietnamese people will be always grateful to the Soviet Union, and will guard their friendship with the Soviet Union as jealously as they guard their own eyes. They will make every effort to ceaselessly consolidate and develop this friendship as a permanent determinant of the victory of their own revolution.

In the joyful atmosphere of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and the threshold of the Soviet people's great holidays I propose a toast:

-- To the great friendship, combat solidarity and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union!

-- To the successful building of communism in the USSR!

-- To the health of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev!

-- To the health of Comrade Le Duan!

-- To the health of the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Union!

To the health of the leaders of the VCP and Socialist Vietnam!

To the health of all comrades present!

REACTION TO POLISH PAPER'S VIEW OF U.S. POLICIES

Kornilov Commentary

LD141516 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 14 Oct 82

["Interference Once Again" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

After the announcement that the unemployment rate in the United States has exceeded ten percent of the workforce, a White House official stated the other day, the administration welcomes any possibility to talk about anything but economics. It is no secret what Washington anti-communist "crusaders" would like to talk about. Only a few days ago U.S. President Ronald Reagan launched a barrage of curses and threats at the government and Sejm of socialist Poland in a bid to teach them how to conduct their affairs. Now the White House again makes a provocative statement to mark ten months of martial law in Poland, praising Solidarity and portraying itself in all ways as defender of "trade union freedoms".

The new round in the anti-Polish, anti-socialist campaign, raised in the United States, was prompted by the fact that Poland's Government and Sejm adopted new legislation on trade unions. How did Poland dare to make such a step, exclaim they in the United States. According to these people, the Polish Government and Sejm, once they decide to adopt measures to stabilize the situation in the country, should first of all enlist blessing from the White House. All signs indicate that Washington has not only totally discarded such fundamental documents of inter-state relations as the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference which resolutely rejects attempts at interference in the affairs of others and which, by the way, was signed by the United States as well. They seem to have forgotten that Poland is a sovereign socialist state, and not the state of Texas or California, or some South Korea which is actually occupied by the American military and where the United States can do anything it likes.

And who, one may ask, is teaching the Poles how to build their life and what domestic policy to follow? This is being done by the leaders of the country where the cult of force has become central to internal life, where bullets of guardsmen and batons of police, provocations and arrests of innocent people, intimidation and blackmail are used to ensure orders which are desirable for the ruling class. The entire modern history of the United States is full of them: Let us recall, for instance, the year 1980 when National Guards drowned in blood the movement against racial discrimination in Miami. Is it only to put down racial disturbances that the powers that be in the United States send soldiers and police into action? They also resort to force to disperse anti-war demonstrations, to "appease" striking workers and to "secure order" among the revolution youth. The recent reprisals against the "disobedient" air traffic controllers union and draconic measures against striking American machinists are only two out of many examples.

Why then have the Washington rulers launched now another muddy wave in the anti-Polish campaign? This is being done, naturally, not only because some one in Washington would like to divert thus attention of the American public from acute social and economic problems facing the United States itself. All this is taking place because they in Washington see that the measures undertaken by the government and Sejm of Poland and backed by the people help stabilise the situation in the country and ensure law and order. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, writing about the source of the anti-Polish propaganda campaign in the West, points out that it was engendered by "the rage of defeat. Starting from August 1980 to December 1981, certain circles in the West were doing their utmost trying to turn our country into an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist stronghold. But they failed to this. They lost when trying to play the 'Polish card'. Hence their rage, the rage of impotence."

Well, there is nothing to add...

'Incessant Interference'

LD141628 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] October 14 TASS -- Under the headline "Reagan's Anti-Polish Policy" the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has printed a commentary which discloses U.S. designs against the Polish People's Republic.

On October 8 it was already known that the U.S. President's regular radio speech will be devoted to American economy, the newspaper writes. But on October 9 the topic of the speech was all of a sudden changed. Reagan considered that the decisions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic were more appropriate for his speech. We stress that the decisions of the Polish parliament, concerning exclusively internal affairs of Poland, have nothing in common either with the American policy or with international links of out state.

The Polish theme proved to be for the American President more appropriate and more simple than a reply to ticklish questions of tens of millions of the unemployed or American half-timers. The radio listeners and then television viewers and readers of the American press were witnesses of the President's new speech, coached in the spirit of chauvinism, great power arrogance and diktat.

The speech of the U.S. President, Just as his entire policy towards Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, is incessant interference in internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. Reagan's words sound in a false way, since the United States renders military aid to the regimes and juntas in those countries where "strategic interests of the United States call for resolute actions." The evidence of that can be the Middle East, El Salvador, etc. Armed interference, material support for the regimes which flout elementary human rights in those or other parts of the world never evoked protest and opposition on the part of the American President.

But towards Poland Reagan has been acting more frequently as a mentor who imposes his advice in questions of management of the country and its home policy, and acknowledges only his own criteria of appraisals.

The U.S. President does not want to be alone. He seeks to mobilise against Poland allies in the North Atlantic bloc. He wants NATO to be not only an instrument of military force but also of economic pressure. In U.S. President's anti-Polish policy there appears the hope for a "crusade" in the West, the aim of which is to "teach" Poland with the help of force to be submissive and obedient. But such efforts cannot be a success.

The U.S. President's anti-Polish policy should become a lesson for the Poles, it should help them to tell the truth from lies, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

COMMENT ON NATO STATEMENT ON POLISH TU LAW

LD142030 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The NATO Council in Brussels has issued a statement deploring the trade union law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Our commentator Aleksander Danilov says: It is not difficult to understand why NATO deplores the development of events in Poland in light of the scenario of that military bloc . The NATO statement constitutes yet further proof, indicating that under the diktat and pressure from the United States this military-political bloc usurps the right to assess the internal situation in Poland and to indicate the methods for resolving them to suit the bloc's political objectives.

The NATO Council would not dare embark on similar measures as regards members of the North Atlantic community, but it dared act in such manner as regards a Warsaw Pact signatory country. By its statement, the NATO bloc demonstrated yet again its striving to influence the development of events in Poland, to interfere in matters which are exclusively the terms of reference of the Polish nation and state.

NATO strategists also count on encouraging the enemies of socialism in Poland to new, irresponsible excesses. The NATO bloc has already in the past displayed extraordinary activity designed to complicate the situation in Poland, hoping to derive strategic advantages out of the Polish crisis.

Special services of this military bloc participated in setting up such anti-Polish, counter-revolutionary organizations as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland]. They also gave material aid to the extremist oligarchy of Solidarity. More than 400 centers in the West, financed by special NATO services, have worked out and still are working out strategic plans and tactics for Polish counterrevolutionaries.

Using Radio Free Europe as an intermediary, as well as dozens of other Western broadcasting stations, the professional spies, in conjunction with professional propagandists, incite the enemies of socialism to subversive acts against the Polish authorities. NATO interferes with Polish affairs not only through its special services, but also utilizes for this purpose official organs, which produce all manner of provocative statements, such as the statement published in Brussels.

Attacks against socialist Poland are very often conducted under the demagogic slogan of the defense of the Helsinki principles: A false recourse to the Final Act was also made by the authors of the latest NATO statement. The basic principle of the Helsinki document is non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. Thirty-five countries taking part in the conference have solemnly undertaken in all situations to refrain from all acts of -- I quote -- military, political, economic pressure or other forms of compulsion designed to subordinate to their own interests the implementation of rights ensuing from its sovereignty by other signatory countries.

The NATO countries violate these principles with regard to Poland. Attempts to dictate a political course to the Polish Government, and now the Sejm; the restriction on trade and economic relations with Poland; the rattling of NATO arms in the vicinity of Polish borders -- all these are acts of unceremonious pressure on the authorities of the sovereign Polish state. But the anti-Polish plan worked out by the NATO military bloc will never be implemented. This is the reason for the regrets heard from the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

USTINOV MESSAGE TO JARUZELSKI ON POLISH ARMY DAY

PM141021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister.

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all Polish servicemen on the 39th anniversary of the Polish Army.

Born and strengthened during the grim years of the struggle against fascism, the Polish people's army has, over the years of socialist building in Poland, become a powerful army with modern weapons which, with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, is reliably standing guard over the interests of the socialist community and the gains of socialism.

There can be no doubt that all the calculations of the internal counterrevolution and the imperialist forces aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and at weakening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community are doomed to failure. The Polish People's Republic as a Warsaw Pact member state can be firmly confident of the full support and assistance to it from the Soviet Union.

On your holiday I wish all servicemen of the Polish Army further successes in enhancing their combat readiness and political vigilance and in defending the socialist gains and strengthening Poland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

COMPARISON OF ARTICLE ON POLISH YOUTH 'PROBLEM'

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 October publishes on page 3 an undated Warsaw report by correspondent Yu. Orlik under the heading "To Whom the Polish Home Is Dear." It has been compared to the Moscow Radio version published on pages F 5-7 in the 7 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on Polish Youth 'Problem'" and the following variations have been noted:

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA begins: [Text] The Main Statistical Office report on the economic situation in the country this August has attracted Polish public attention and generated widespread press comment. That is understandable. For the first time in 25 months the decline in industrial output has been halted. The Polish economy has taken 2 years to attain this "1 percent of hope" (that is, the amount by which output has risen in comparison with last August) as reflected in the statistical tables. This fact alone adequately describes the magnitude of the national economy's losses as a result of the destructive actions of Solidarity and the orgy of strikes into which the counterrevolution plunged Poland. This fact alone also confirms the timeliness of the measures taken by the people's power to halt the country's plunge into the abyss of economic catstrophe.

The Polish miners are working well. In 8 months 126.6 million tons of coal have been mined. When you consider that last year only 163 million tons were mined, the miners' successes become even more evident. The rhythmic operation of the coal mining process ensures enterprise supplies of energy, heat and light.

The statistical office report makes it possible to conceive the importance of the support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries aimed at normalizing the Polish economy. On the other hand, it shows graphically enough the consequences of economic dependence on the West. The aim of its present sanctions is to undermine the process of the stabilization of Poland's national economy and to hang a millstone of debts around the necks of the "recalcitrant Poles."

The difficult process (tangible not only in the production sphere but also in people's mood and awareness) of the normalization of the situation in Poland-- a process not without its contradictions — is provoking the fury of the opponents .... [picking up paragraph 1, supplying opening passage, rewording]

Page F 5, paragraph 2, lines 9-11, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ... relinquish their propaganda orgy over Poland and who appear with increasing frequency in the role of the instructors and, let us say, orchestrators of the provocative assemblages.

"There is no longer any need to prove yet again to anyone that the real center of the strategic leadership of opposition activity in Poland lies far beyond our country," Division General Czeslaw Kiszczak, Polish minister of internal affairs, said at a session of the Polish Sejm. "This is confirmed, incidentally, by the recently more frequent intelligence activity of foreign special services.... It is no accident that the street demonstrations in Poland were preceded by specific anti-Polish ventures in the West. It is no accident that the subversive radio stations mounted a campaign in support of the planned demonstrations several weeks prior to 31 August."

August 1982 inscribed .... [supplying indistinct words, supplying additional passage, picking up paragraph 3, line 1]

Page F 6, paragraph 5, lines 1 and 2, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ...discipline with anarchy, meeting with unruly assemblages and political classes with the savoring of illegal publications. This caused confusion.... [supplying indistinct passage]

Page F 6, paragraph 5, lines 9-11, KOMSOMOSKAYA PRAVDA reads: ... assess, attempts to duplicate the activities of the trade unions: All this without doubt reduces the effectiveness of the educative activity of the youth organizations.

"It must frankly be admitted," Zbigniew (Sobotka), chairman of the board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth at the Warszawa metallurgical combine, said, "that we still have a great deal of tomfoolery. People simply do not come to the report-and-election meetings in the shop organizations. They have been rescheduled seven or eight times. We have had to resort to disciplinary measures, to expel people who have in fact lost contact with the organization. But the attitudes of the former freeloaders are still having an impact. We must recover trust in a comrade's support and in the strength of the organization. That is what we are working on. And believe me it is no easier for us here than it is there, at the furnace."

"You ask where the young people get their consumerist attitudes from." Electronic Engineer Krzysztof Salwa joins in the conversation. "In the past few years it has been dinned into us that every Pole can and should live in the Western style, like a bourgeois, that we were on the point of grasping God by the beard. We found ourselves up to our ears in debt. Even now I do not like the flirtation with the private trader, the luring of specialists to firms with foreign capital. Of course, if it is possible to earn a living selling carrots or old clothes then you cannot tie someone to the furnace. I read yesterday that the Warsaw enterprises need 320 fitters, 200 milling machine operators and 330 lathe operators. Will they be found? Or will the private sector entice them?

Writing of the ... [clarifying queried words, supplying additional passage, picking up paragraph 6, line 1]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA COVERAGE OF USTINOV CSSR VISIT

PM131451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by "our correspondent" Lt Col A. Polyakov: "Raising Combat Readiness: USSR defense minister visits Central Group of Forces servicemen"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces [no date given] -- Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who is in the CSSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, has visited the Central Group of Forces.

The USSR defense minister visited the Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment, familiarized himself with the life, study, and daily routine of the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers and officers, and viewed the fleet of combat vehicles, Lenin rooms and barracks.

At the X fighter-aircraft regiment the USSR defense minister observed the execution of airborne training battles, and the fulfillment of the complex flying program. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov set the airmen specific tasks for the high-quality mastery of modern aviation equipment.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov delivered a speech at a meeting with garrison personnel. He conveyed to the Soviet servicemen cordial greetings and wishes for great successes in combat and political training from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In his speech Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov pointed to the importance of the Central Group of Forces in improving the standard of combat readiness of the units and subunits, mastering combat equipment and weapons and maintaining firm military discipline, order and organization and stressed the need to enhance the effectiveness of party political work, to educate the personnel in the military collectives' spirit of friendship and cohesiveness, and to achieve on this basis good results in resolving all troop training tasks.

Addressing the guards regiment servicemen who were present at the meeting, the defense minister said:

"The training year is now ending. There are leading servicemen and good subunits in your regiment. But there are also laggards. Why? How can the party and Komsomol organizations tolerate this? Are the concepts of guardsman and laggard compatible? Ask yourselves these questions and try to answer them honestly, in a party, Komsomol manner and then you will unfailingly conclude that there should not be a single laggard servicemen in the subunits or a single laggard subunit in the unit. I think you can cope with this. High indicators in combat and political training -- that should be our guards' response to the concern of the party and government for the Soviet Armed Forces."

The USSR defense minister pointed to the fact that the military-political situation in the world is complex and contradictory. Reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States and other NATO countries, are seeking at any price military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. They are building up the arms race, interfering flagrantly in the affairs of sovereign states, creating crisis situations and fueling hotbeds of military conflict in various parts of the world and regularly holding large-scale military maneuvers over vast territories.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government persistently and firmly steer a Leninist course in the international arena aimed at preventing war and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence between the two systems. This course is clearly and precisely expressed in the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It has been given specific form and developed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in a whole series of speeches. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Baku was a new confirmation of the Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to peace and its constructive approach toward the solution of the most acute international problems.

Unswerving desire for peace merges in our policy with the readiness to rebuff aggression. Responsibility for maintaining this readiness at the necessary level is placed by the party and people on the Soviet Armed Forces. To be up to this responsibility, every serviceman must display vigilance and work to the full extent of his powers. He must learn to make skillful use of combat equipment, to get out of it everything of which it is capable, and to keep it safe -- that is a task for whose solution neither effort nor time must be spared.

The army and navy servicemen live the same life as the people. Throughout our country inspired work is now in full swing on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and measures are being consistently implemented to fulfill the Food Program.

The great fraternity of our country's nations and ethnic groups is strengthening and becoming increasingly close in the struggle to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet peoples are marching toward the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a friendly family, indestructibly serried around the Communist Party. The fraternity and unity of all our country's nations and ethnic groups and their successes in building communism are a graphic, convincing testimony to the great triumph of our party's Leninist nationalities policy.

Soviet people are ardent patriots and convinced, consistent internationalists. In building a new society, defending socialist gains and struggling for peace and international security, they march alongside the peoples of the socialist countries. The unity of the fraternal parties, peoples and armies is an inexhaustible source of socialism's strength and invincibility. We will tirelessly safeguard and strengthen this unity.

Stressing the importance of further consolidating combat collaboration with the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the USSR defense minister expressed the conviction that the personnel of the Central Group of forces will fulfill completely the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

With the USSR defense minister at the Central Group of Forces were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army General V.M. Shabanov.

The USSR defense minister was accompanied by Col Gen G.G. Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Forces, and Lt Gen M.I. Goglev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group of Forces.

Arrival in Moscow

PM131455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, returned to Moscow on 9 October. It had been in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Army General M. Dzur, CSSR national defense minister, on an official friendly visit.

The delegation included Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Army General V.M. Shabanov; and Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

At the airport the delegation was met by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first eputy chairman of the USSR KGB; A.I. Nazarov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and other officials.

Among the welcoming party were C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, military and air attache to the CSSR Embassy in the USSR.

USTINOV MESSAGE TO CSSR'S DZUR PUBLISHED

PM131213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and all Czechoslovak servicemen on your holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

In the 38 years of its existence the Czechoslovak People's Army under the leadership of the CPCZ has become a modern, well equipped and trained army capable of resolving the tasks set it in defending the socialist gains of the republic's working people. We are sure that the Czechoslovak People's Army will continue to make a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact Organization's defense might.

In celebrating this anniversary Soviet servicemen wish their Czechoslovak brothers-in-arms new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress for the further consolidation of the defense capability of their motherland and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

DOLGIKH VISITS BULGARIA, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

PM131305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 p 4

[Unattributed TASS report]

[Text] V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is here on a short business visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the Beroye scientific-production combines of information storage devices and industrial robots in Stara Zagora, and also the Hidravlika combine in Kazanlik. He visited the Institute of Hydrodynamics in Varna, acquainted himself with the work of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry crossing, and viewed the memorial complex at the summit of Buzludzha and the memorials to Bulgarian-Russian fraternity at Shipka.

In Sofia he met with G. Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Matters of Soviet-Bulgarian economic scientific and technological cooperation were discussed.

Today V.I. Dolgikh left Sofia for Moscow. At the airport in the capital he was seen off by members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, M. Balev and Q. Doynov, and other officials.

At Moscow airport V.I. Dolgikh was met by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M. Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other officials, as well as D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

GOSPLAN CHIEF CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

PM080947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 30 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee.

On the same day S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had talks with K. Zarev and S. Bonev.

FRG CHANCELLOR'S FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT NOTED

LD141820 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 14 TASS -- The newly-elected West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has made a government statement in the Bundestag. Describing guidelines for the foreign policy of the new West German Government, he said that the foundation of that policy was "loyalty to the North Atlantic alliance and friendship with the U.S." Helmut Kohl announced that he would make a trip to Washington as early as this year to further partnership with the United States.

According to the new West German head of government, the major objectives of the country's foreign policy included "the creation of the necessary military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments. "He said that it would be a mortal delusion to try to ensure peace exclusively with the help of arms and advocated arms reductions, but at the same time voiced unequivocal support for Washington's proposals in the field of strategic arms and medium-range systems, intended, as is common knowledge, to tip the world military parity and to secure military superiority for the United States.

Helmut Kohl said that his government unconditionally supported NATO's 1979 "dual decision" and intended to fulfil it both as regards talks and as regards "rearmament." According to the chancellor, the West's objective at the talks was "mutual zero option." In fact, it amounts to the dismantling of the Soviet nuclear medium-range potential in Europe while NATO's respective potential, primarily the American medium-range nuclear potential, will remain intact.

Helmut Kohl voiced in his statement general wishes of progress at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and also at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He spoke in favor of the continued integration of Western Europe.

A considerable section of the government statement was devoted to relations with the European socialist countries. The chancellor assured that the Government of the FRG will give special attention to relations with the Soviet Union and will strive to further develop them. At the same time H. Kohl made a number of remarks concerning "serious obstacles and complications" allegedly influencing these relations. He said that the economic relations of the FRG with the USSR and other CMEA member-countries will be regarded by Bonn as an important part of East-West relations.

Turning to relations between the FRG and the GDR, the chancellor spoke of the intention of his government to observe the existing accords between these two states. At the same time, in contradiction with the existing treaties and agreements, the chancellor spoke of the "responsibility of the FRG for the destinies of the entire German people." There were also other cliches, customary for the leader of the CDU-CSU, concerning socialist countries and their home and foreign policies.

Much of the government statement dealt with the political and economic situation in the FRG. The chancellor admitted that his country is now living through its worst economic crisis since the establishment of the West German state and that unemployment has reached its highest level in the post-war years. As follows from his statement, the chancellor sees a way out in the reduction of social expenditures, that is in making the broad masses of the working people bear the brunt of the struggle against the crisis.

H. Emke, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, speaking then in the debate on the government statement, sharply criticised the statement. He said it lacks any concept with regard to the economy, employment or the social sphere. Emke expressed the hope that Chancellor Kohl "will follow the old foreign policy course." He criticised the stand taken by H.-D. Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, foreign minister of the FRG, saying that the latter's "machinations behind the back of his own party have plunged the Free Democratic Party into a deep crisis."

Speaking next, H.-D. Genscher said that the new government intends to continue the foreign policy of the old coalition. He stressed that efforts will be made to strengthen NATO and to improve relations with the USA. He also said that "the policy of keeping equidistant from the USA and the USSR cannot enlarge the foreign policy field of activity of the FRG." Speaking of relations between the FRG and the GDR, Genscher said that Bonn will strive for negotiations and dialogue and that "the statement that no war, either hot or cold, must start from German soil, remains in force."

STRAUSS STATEMENT MAKES 'CRUDE ATTACKS' ON USSR

LD141652 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

At a ceremony in Munich marking the 30th anniversary of The German-American Society, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss was decorated with a Columbus Medal, a distinction conferred by this society, in recognition of his "contribution" to the development of West-German-American relations. The society leaders were lavish with praise for this politician, the leader of West-German conservative circles, for his "ability to think and act in historical categories."

But Strauss' statement at the ceremony left no doubt of the fact that far from thinking in historical categories, he could only think in the narrow categories of those circles whose interests he expressed -- above all the West-German military-industrial complex and the overseas circles closely connected with it. This accounts for the long-familiar motifs that were to be heard in his speech, just as in the statements of certain politicians overseas. Those were calls for further increasing military spending and building up armaments, calls for "firmness and determination" in dealing with the Soviet Union and for following a policy of "nuclear containment" against it.

To motivate somehow these calls Strauss repeated the old lie that the Soviet Union is allegedly pursuing an "imperialistic foreign policy" and that it seeks "military superiority" over the West.

This statement by the Bavarian politician, one abounding in crude attacks against the Soviet Union, showed once more that his anti-Soviet, anti-communist credo remains unchanged. At the same time the statement showed his readiness to follow in the wake of the present Washington administration which regards West Germany as the main launching site for its new nuclear missiles and as a kind of lightning rod that would take upon itself a retaliatory blow in the event of a conflict. Strauss called for strengthening the "military and ideological alliance with the USA", saying that West Europe "cannot defend itself without American help." In his opinion nuclear weapons are "the only sure means" of preserving peace.

There is no getting away from the impression that the leader of the West German extreme right wingers, having mounted an anti-Soviet hobby-horse, is ready to go, together with certain overseas leaders, on a crusade against communism. But this shows least of all his ability to think in historical categories. He seems to have forgotten the lesson the West German electors taught him two years ago when they rejected during Bundestag elections his belligerent foreign policy programme and expressed themselves in favour of the continuation of the policy of detente and in favour of good neighbour relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. And this is something he should not forget.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FRENCH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD142338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received and talked with Edith Cresson, the French minister of agriculture. Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and Arnaud, France's ambassador to the USSR, also took part in the conversation.

PURPOSE OF SHULTZ-SHAMIR MEETING VIEWED

Glebov Commentary

LD150354 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] According to American press, the meeting between the United States secretary of State, Shultz, and the Israeli foreign minister, Shamir, is another step taken by the Reagan administration in its attempts to restore peace in Lebanon. Here now is comment from our observer, Mikhail Glebov, and this is what he writes:

American policymakers keep saying that all foreign troops should leave Lebanon. This is essential for the normalization of the situation in the country, they say. The guiding idea of all these statements appears to be this: Look here, we want the Israelis to depart; we do not approve of their actions at all. The Voice of America made haste to announce that it is the issue of Israeli troops' withdrawal that will dominate the Shultz-Shamir talks. But let's take a good look at how Washington envisages in real terms the foreign troops withdrawal from Lebanon. The plan outlined by the American envoy, Philip Habib, sheds some light on the American attitude. The plan envisages three stages: First, a disengagement takes place between the Israeli forces and the Syrian units within the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Then the Syrian and Palestinian units pull out of Lebanon altogether, while the Israeli forces are to withdraw to the southern part of the country beyond the Litani River. Then lastly, at the third stage, Israel is to start negotiations with Lebanon on conditions for a further pullback of its troops.

So it turns out that the American plan provides for Israeli troops staying on in Lebanon and this perfectly suits Tel Aviv. It gave it to understand that it is ready for talks only if they led to a peace treaty on Israeli terms, a la Camp David. Israel is determined to retain its foothold in southern Lebanon. The Israeli Government has endorsed a plan for setting up a zone up to 50 kilometers in depth under (?its) control there.

American politicians only hurry to express their understanding for the Israeli package, saying it is in Israel's security interest. But things are much more simple than that. Israel is acting on the traditional Zionist idea of establishing greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates. It was Premier Begin himself who went on record as saying that it is essential to look up north, at Lebanon's fertile land. Consequently, the American plan for a peace settlement in Lebanon openly favors Israel. The same holds true of all the United States' policy in the Middle East. Washington has provided immense military and financial assistance to Tel Aviv and made Israel chief ally in the Middle East. So Israel's striving to gain control of the region accords with American plans.

The United States, acting through Israel, is out to set up a string of politically weak and dependent states there and that is why American projects for a peace settlement have a striking similarity with Israeli ideas. This is why every new get-together of the United States and Israeli leaders shows, contrary to statements of the American press, not Washington's desire to attain a just peace in the Middle East but its desire to help Tel Aviv in its expansionist thrust.

Treaty Sought

LD151024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] According to reports from Tel Aviv, Israel intends to obtain the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Lebanon very rapidly. As Defense Minister Sharon put it, the dynamic normalization process of the situation in Lebanon -- as he described it -- has created all the requisite conditions for this.

What that process amounts to in practice is clear to the entire world, APN political observer Eduard Ryabtsev remarks. The Israeli occupiers have drowned Lebanon in blood and seized the greater part of its territory.

The continuation of the Zionist normalization here implies the establishment of a new fascist system of occupation in Lebanon and the further merciless repression of everyone who decisively fights for his country's independence or opposes the conclusion of a humilitating treaty with Tel Aviv.

The occupiers thought the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps, which the Israelis sanctioned, would intimidate those Lebanese patriots who demand the immediate withdrawal of the aggressors' forces from Lebanese soil. In this regard, it becomes clear why the aggressor recently has been trying to extend the scale of his military provocations in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Tel Aviv is clearly calculating on grabbing all of Lebanon, thereby making its government face an ultimatum: either unlimited occupation or the conclusion of a peace treaty on Israeli terms. Through such a treaty, the Israeli expansionists are hoping to bind sovereign Lebanon hand and foot and to establish their own unlimited control over its domestic and foreign policies.

That is the purpose of the efforts made by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir, who is now in Washington. It is said that he is confident of winning the U.S. authorities' support in bringing joint pressure to bear on the Lebanese Government. On this score, few have any doubts as to the Reagan administration's position. Washington has constantly defended any actions by the Israeli occupiers in Lebanon and still does so because it hopes to turn that country into yet another Camp David-style U.S. military base in the Near East. That indeed is the thrust of the joint U.S.-Israeli efforts which Washington and Tel Aviv are covering up with utterly false statements about the need to normalize the situation in Lebanon.

ISRAELI TROOPS VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON

LD141242 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 14 TASS -- Israeli intervention troops blatantly violated the ceasefire agreement Wednesday and heavily shelled and rocketed the positions of Syrian troops which belong to the inter-Arab peace-keeping force and of the armed formations of the Palestinian resistance movement along the entire length of the front in Al-Biqa' Valley. Israeli tanks, mortars, heavy artillery, and missile launches opened fire on Lebanese settlements to the west of the city of Zahlan. Syrian units and Palestinian forces were compelled to return the fire.

Throughout yesterday Israeli Air Force planes could be seen in the Lebanese sky. The planes repeatedly broke through the sound barrier, hoping to sow panic among the civilian population.

Zionists continue to make arrests among local residents of the occupied regions in southern Lebanon. They are accused of contacts with the PLO and of putting up resistance to Israeli troops. In recent days Israeli units carried out round-ups, searches and made arrests in a number of settlements near the city of Tyre.

It is absolutely obvious that Israeli leaders have decided to turn southern regions of Lebanon into a "security zone". Tel Aviv arrogantly refuses to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. By way of precondition Israel puts forward such demands to meet which would be a gross violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Tel Aviv is trying to impose on Lebanese authorities its plan for ensuring the security of the northern frontier of Israel, hoping to turn southern regions of Lebanon into its exclusive holding later. Practicing military diktat, Israel hope to make Lebanon accept its terms for the withdrawal of Israeli troops. The substance of these terms is that Tel Aviv reserves the right to invade Lebanese territory at any moment under the pretext of ensuring Israel's security.

George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon urged all the progressive forces of the country to oppose resolutely the expansionist designs of Israel and its American benefactors.

He stressed the need of stepping up resistance to the Israeli occupation and demanded the reorganization of the multinational force, specifically, the establishment of the United Nations control over it, the inclusion of troop contingents from nonaligned countries into it and the exclusion of the American contingent.

'ARAFAT REMARKS ON REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN NOTED

LD131638 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Amman October 13 TASS -- There could be no durable and just peace in the Middle East as long as Israel conducts a genocidal policy in Lebanon and perpetrates carnages in Palestinian camps, Yasir 'Arafat declared here. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee criticised Reagan's plan for the Middle East noting, in particular, that the U.S. President's proposals show utter disregard for the Palestinian people and their right to form an independent state of their own as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinians.

SOVIET MEDICAL TEAM TO AID PALESTINIANS IN SYRIA

LD141822 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- A Soviet medical team including surgeons, therapeutists, traumatologists, roentgenologists and other specialists, is being sent to Syria to render aid to the Palestinian citizens who suffered as a result of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The volunteers are expected to leave for Damascus by air on Monday. This initiative of Soviet public organisations was announced to journalists today by Aleksandr Reshetov, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. He expressed confidence that the Soviet specialists will perform their humane internationalist duty with honour.

The Israeli occupiers' crimes, Reshetov emphasized, can be equated only with the fascists' atrocities during the Second World War. Israel, flagrantly violating the U.N. resolutions and the principles of international law, practises a policy of genocide against the Palestinian people on Lebanese soil, and perpetrates the gravest crimes against humanity, he said.

Soviet public organizations, Reshetov recalled, have repeatedly issued statements in connection with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Addresses expressing a resolute protest by the multimillion-strong Soviet Red Cross against the Israeli militarists' barbarous actions in Lebanon were sent to the League of the Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to the U.N. Children's Fund, to the U.S. Red Cross and other national organizations. They convey a call to condemn the Zionists' barbarous actions in Lebanon and to take urgent measures to protect the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and to render every kind of help to the victims of terror in the long-suffering land of Lebanon.

The Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, the Soviet Peace Fund and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee have repeatedly helped the war-stricken population. Several batches of medicines, dressings, medical equipment, tents, blankets and baby foods were sent to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society for the equipment of medical institutions.

PALESTINIAN, SOVIET YOUTH HOLD RALLY IN SOCHI

LD140242 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Sochi October 13 TASS -- Representatives of Soviet and Palestinian young people, taking part in a rally in the city of Sochi, have demanded an immediate end to the aggression in Lebanon, the withdrawal without delay of Israeli troops from that country, and the ensurance of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own.

A large group of young Palestinians arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Komsomol (Young Communist League). These days the envoys of the heroic people are being hosted at an international youth centre in Sochi. A rally of friendship and solidarity between Soviet and Palestinian young people was held here today.

Speaking at the rally, representatives of the Soviet youth expressed their wholehearted support for the just struggle of the people of Palestine for the liberation of their homeland and the formation of an independent Palestinian state. The speakers angrily condemned the Zionist aggressors and their U.S. patrons who are seeking to suppress the national liberation movement in the Middle East.

In its aggression Israel used barbarous weapons such as cluster and pellet bombs and phosphorous shells, which had been lavishly supplied to it by U.S. imperialists, said the leader of the delegation from the Palestinian youth, (Jamal Mohisin). Thousands of civilians, women, the aged and children -- were killed in bombing raids and artillery shelling.

The leader of the Palestinian delegation spoke highly about the principled stand of the Soviet Union as regards to the [word indistinct] settlement of the Middle East problem.

MOSCOW CELEBRATION OF SYRIAN TREATY 5 OCT

PM131153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] The growing friendship between the Soviet Union and Syria symbolizes the union of the two great forces of our time -- socialism and national liberation -- and their collaboration in the struggle for world peace and social progress. This was stressed at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public held in Moscow on 5 October to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

It was noted that the Soviet Union has always given the Syrian people active support in the task of strengthening independence and building a new life.

M.V. (Hazbor), Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, stressed that even in the present worsening international climate the forces of Zionism, aided and abetted by the United States, are committing constant acts of aggression in the Near East against the civilian Arab population. We are convinced, he said, that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation which are graphically expressed in the treaty will play an important part in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the region and worldwide.

The participants adopted a resolution demanding an immediate end to the Israeli aggressor's outrages and tyranny in Lebanon and called on all people of good will to redouble their solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are defending freedom and independence.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH IRAN REVIEWED

NC141423 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A decade has passed since the day on which the agreement was signed on expanding economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. Our economic analyst writes: According to this agreement, the Soviet Union and Iran undertook to expand and to consolidate cooperation and good-neighborly relations on the basis of the principle of equal rights, nonintervention in each other's affairs, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity. The two sides expressed their wish to use -- as fully as possible -- the existing favorable possibilities to expand and to deepen mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation and to expand balanced bilateral trade on the basis of long-term agreements.

Time has shown that this agreement satisfies the basic interests of the Soviet and Iranian peoples. Some of the results from the implementation of this agreement are noteworthy. Our commentator writes: During the past decade more than 50 industrial units, including a steel mill and its iron ore and coal sections, became operational. The steel mill will expand, with its output reaching about 2 million tons annually. It is necessary to note that the steel mill did not stop operation during the revolution as a result of the cooperation between Soviet and Iranian experts.

During this period, with the technical assistance of Soviet organizations the Arak machinery plant; 23 grain elevators with a total capacity of about 600,000 tons, including the Mashhad grain elevator -- the largest in the east; the universal cold stored in Tehran; six coal mines, and several other units have been delivered.

While observing the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Iranian agreement on the consolidation and expansion of economic and technical cooperation, we would like to state that all of the basic aspects of the cooperation foreseen in the agreement have not yet been fulfilled. Soviet foreign trade organizations are prepared to participate in developing the nonferrous, gas, oil, petrochemical and chemical industries; and in preparing projects onthe distribution of electricity and on the training of national cadres in technical vocational centers in Iran, as foreseen by the agreement. Thus, the agreement signed in 1972 creates vast possibilities for expanding mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MOSCOW PRAISES ENDEAVORS OF ARAB COMMUNISTS

LD121852 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The anniversary of the Tunisian Communist Party organ AT-TARIQ AL-JADID has been celebrated over 2 days in Tunisia. In recent years the activities of the Tunisian Communist Party were carried out in secret, but this time the Tunisian authorities have adopted a resolution legalizing the party once again. This shows the not inconsiderable services of the Tunisian Communists in the struggle for the interests of the working people and in support of the Arabs' just cause.

It is worth mentioning that the communists of all the Arab countries are always the vanguard of their peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle. The events of Lebanon have comfirmed this. The Palestinian and Lebanese Communists struggled and continue to struggle with arms and with all the patriotic forces against the Israeli agressors and their American imperialist protectors and their partners. Many Arab communists have sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of their countries and people and also for their progress and prosperity. The communists in the Arab countries have always been exposed and are frequently exposed now to persecution by the forces of reaction, imperialism and Zionism, but they demonstrate steadfastness and bravery.

By their persistent struggle for the rights and national interests of the Arabs, they have won the great respect of the sons of Arabism. Even the Arabs' archenemies, the imperialists and Zionists, are compelled to take into consideration the opinion and stance of the Arab communists. It is necessary to point out that the Arabs' just struggle against the forces of imperialist agression and persecution also enjoys solidarity from the brave Israeli Communists.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meeting With Arkhipov

LD141618 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov had a talk in the Kremlin today with chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, now on a working friendly visit in the Soviet Union. Questions pertaining to further development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Ethiopia were discussed in the course of the talk which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Seen Off By Gromyko, Chernenko

LD141622 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia, and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, left Moscow for Minsk today. He is staying in the Soviet Union on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

Arrives in Minsk

LD142332 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam was met in Minsk by Comrade Polyakov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Belorussian SSR, and other leaders of the republic.

Foreign Minister Comments

LD151022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis has said that the Soviet-Ethiopian summit is convincing evidence of the fact that bilateral relations between our two countries have attained a new even higher level. The USSR and socialist Ethiopia are united by firm ties of internationalist solidarity and the struggle for peace and social progress which have found their embodiment in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the minister emphasized.

BRIEFS

USSR-ETHIOPIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- TASS -- A Soviet-Ethiopian agreement on cooperation in organizing the assembly of tractors in socialist Ethiopia was signed in Moscow on 6 October. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 4 PM]

USSR-MALI CONSULAR CONVENTION -- TASS -- On 5 October in Moscow, N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and D. Maiga, Mali ambassador to the USSR, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the consular convention between the USSR and Mali signed in Bamako on 12 June 1980. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4 PM]

BREZHNEV, COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

PM141119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] (TASS) -- L.I. Brezhnev has sent a telegram to President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica conveying to him and the friendly Costa Rican people congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity on the national holiday -- Independence Day.

In a reply telegram the president of Costa Rica expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part sent L.I. Brezhnev best wishes and wished the Soviet Union prosperity.

U.S. SEEKING 'FINAL ANNEXATION' OF PUERTO RICO

PM121111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Nikolay Ognev "Commentator's Column": "With Neocolonialist Methods"]

[Text] An international week of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people's struggle for national independence has been held by decision of the WPC. Annexed from Spain by the United States in 1898, this island is virtually an American colony, although in 1952 Washington "conferred" upon it the status of a "state in free association with the United States."

As a result, almost all U.S. federal laws apply to Puerto Rico and the American mail and monetary systems operate there. American monopolies, which have more than 300 branches in literally all sectors of Puerto Rico's national economy, have become unchecked masters of the island's economy. Rapaciously plundering this country's natural riches and cruelly exploiting its people, they extort from it approximately $3 billion of net income a year. At the same time, the American weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote recently, one in every three of Puerto Rico's more than 3 million inhabitants is unemployed. Approximately 60 percent of Puerto Ricans live below the official poverty line.

Through the Pentagon's efforts the U.S. colonial appendage has been turned into an American outpost of aggression in the Caribbean and in Central America: 13 military bases and approximately 10 centers of subversion are located on the island's territory. Terrorists and marines were transferred from there at the time of the American invasions of Guatemala in 1954 and the Dominican Republic in 1965 to overthrow those countries' progressive governments. The Cuban counterrevolutionaries - - the "gusanos" who tried to land on Cuba in 1961 -- were trained there.

The "bastion of anticommunism," as U.S. President Reagan calls Puerto Rico, occupies a special place in American plans to exercise control over the Caribbean and in the struggle against progressive regimes not to Washington's liking and against socialist Cuba and Grenada. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the Washington administration has recently been trying hard to secure the island's final annexation, having put forward an initiative to incorporate Puerto Rico into the United States.

However, neither political ruses nor Washington's promises can deceive the Puerto Ricans and stifle their desire for freedom and independence. The Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence is supported by the world public and has been officially recognized in resolutions of the UN decolonization committee.

MOSCOW REPORTS 2D EDITION OF CHERNENKO'S BOOK

LD150232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The second revised edition of a book by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled The CPSU and Human Rights [KPSS i Prava Cheloveka] has been published. It tells how problems of democracy, human rights, equality, humanism, consolidation of world peace, and the defense of the human right to life are resolved in our country. Particular attention is devoted to the fact that the rights and freedom of Soviet citizens are not simply proclaimed by the USSR Constitution, but are guaranteed by economic, political and legislative means.

A critique is provided of the bourgeois conception of the rights and freedoms of the individual. The socialist and bourgeois ways of life are compared, as are the rights and freedoms enjoyed by the working people of the Soviet Union and the United States. The book is published by the NOVOSTI press agency.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS TEACHERS' DAY MEETING

PM061421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS Report -- "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] A solemn meeting today was dedicated to teachers' day in Moscow. Distinguished production workers, figures in culture and science, and Moscow Pioneers came to congratulate the teachers. In the presidium were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of ministries and departments, and workers in national education. A report was delivered by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education.

MEETING ON LAW, ORDER HELD IN LENINGRAD

LD142336 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A conference of leading functionaries of the country's internal affairs organs ended in Leningrad today. It discussed tasks related to improving the work of these organizations in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on improving work in protecting law and order and on intensifying the struggle against violations of the law.

The conference was addressed by Army General Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs. Conference participants were familarized with the experience of Leningraders in safeguarding and protecting public order and in preventing violations of the law.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS

WA121600 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 23 September, page 4, reported the following changes in the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers: N.A. Pitenkov was removed from the post of chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his deteriorating health and transfered to other duties. Kh.D. Dadabayev was removed from the post of minister of consumer services in order to assume duties of the chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

On 29 September, page 1, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA reported that S. Abdrakmanov was appointed to the post of Kirghiz SSR minister of procurement.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES DNEPR GES MEETING

PM131535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS report: "The Legendary Dnepr GES Is 50 Years Old"]

[Excerpt] Zaporozhye, 6 Oct -- The Dnepr GES's ring of lights were shining more brightly than usual: The legendary hydroelectric power station, bearing the name of the Great October Revolution's leader, was marking its 50th jubilee. The festival coincided with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the collective for its production successes and in connection with the completion of the commissioning of the capacities of the Dnepr GES's second phase.

In Zaporozhye today a ceremonial meeting of the Dnepr GES collective and representatives of the city's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives was held to mark the 50th anniversary of the station's startup and the presentation of the motherland's high award.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin, who was warmly greeted by those present. To the assembly's tumultuous applause he read out Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greeting to the Dnepr GES's workers, engineering-technical personnel and employees. Before I came out to you, the speaker said, Leonid Ilich, remembering in a paternal way and with great warmth the Dnepr GES workers' heroic deeds, instructed me to convey a sincere greeting and good wishes to the illustrious workers of industrial Zaporozhye and the entire Soviet Ukraine.

We are marking the Dnepr GES's 50th jubilee, M.V. Zimyanin continued, in the year of the Great October Revolution's 65th anniversary and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. A profound organic link exists between these events. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a new era in the history of our motherland and of all mankind. Liberating working people from social and national oppression, it paved the way for the unification of all the country's peoples in a fraternal alliance. The creation of a united multinational socialist state increased the people's creative forces and enabled them to resolve unprecedentedly large-scale creative tasks. The Dnepr GES, built under Lenin's State Commission for the Electrification of Russia Plan, occupies a special place among them.

The Dnepr GES was built by the entire country. Orders for the GES were carried out by hundreds of enterprises from Moscow, Leningrad, Tula, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Baku, Kazan and other cities. The heroic struggle of the construction workers' collective to fulfill their socialist pledges ahead of schedule was crowned with total triupmh. The GES was commissioned on 10 October 1932. And by 1936 the Dnepr GES was already generating more electricity than all czarist Russia's power stations in 1913.

During the Great Patriotic War the fascist invaders wrecked the Dnepr GES. The GES's rebirth was not just an important economic, but also a political task. It became a matter of Soviet people's honor. The Zaporozhye Oblast party organization, led in postwar years by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, did tremendous work to rebuild the Dnepr GES. The station was producing electricity for industry just 3 years after the rebuilding work began.

In the seventies a new generation of GES construction workers, accepting with honor their father's labor baton, build in a short time on the Dnepr an essentially new type of power station which doubled the capacity of the previous Dnepr GES.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of the Dnepr GES in developing the country's power industry.

In the book "Rebirth," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wrote very graphically that the "Dnepr GES is not simply one of the hundreds of power stations built in the years of Soviet power. There are more and better stations now but for us this one, the Dnepr GES, has become a symbol of the Soviet land's industrial might."

The Soviet Union's material and spiritual potential has grown immeasurably during its 60-year history, M.V. Zimyanin continued. The scale of our plans and the grandeur of our deeds have been growing from year to year. The 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions on the further development of the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of the comprehensive development of social production are being consistently implemented. A very important place is occupied by the struggle to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the Food Program it approved. The power industry is developing at preferential rates. The construction of AESes, which are an integral part of the Soviet Union's energy program, has begun.

In his remarkable 26 September speech in Baku, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, noting the country's successful progress along Lenin's path, described profoundly and vividly the tasks of the party and the people in further developing our economy. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is of significance as a program. Workers, peasants and intelligentsia are answering it with new labor achievements.

The Ukrainian SSR's working people are making a fitting contribution to our motherland's historic revolutionary and creative achievements. The Ukrainian Communist Party is doing purposeful, multifaceted work to implement the CPSU's general Leninist course. Under the leadership of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, all workers of the Soviet Ukraine are demonstrating their patriotic and internationalist convictions and their boundless devotion to the cause of communism by means of inspired creative labor and high political activness.

M.V. Zimyanin subsequently dwelt on questions of the international situation. The international situation has been seriously exacerbated thrugh the fault of imperialist reaction, he stressed, primarily U.S. imperialism. U.S. aggressive militarist circles have decided to organize a "crusade" against socialism and all forces of freedom and progress, are conducting a furious arms race and are interfering in other states' internal affairs.

In the international situation which has taken shape, the wisdom, love of peace and humanitarianism of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course are clearly displayed.

Firmly rebuffing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, the CPSU is conducting and will continue to unfailingly conduct the line formulated by the 26th congress of ensuring lasting peace and international security. This line fully meets the highest interests of the Soviet people and all mankind. Supplementing and developing the Peace Program for the Eighties, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has recently put forward constructive new proposals aimed at reducing international tension, curbing the arms race and averting the threat of world war.

Soviet people express their profound respect, love and gratitude to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that true continuer of the great Lenin's cause and outstanding politician and statesman of the present day, for his colossal and fruitful activity for the Soviet people's good and happiness, his tireless creative development of Marxism-Leninism and selfless struggle for the cause of peace and communism.

Under the tried and tested leadership of the dear party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet people are firmly and confidently traveling the path of the October Revolution, the path of communist creation.

In conclusion M.V. Zimyanin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award to the Dnepr GES and, to prolonged applause, fastened the Order of Lenin to the Dnepr GES banner.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON MACHINE BUILDING TASKS

PM121253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 2

[N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, interview with correspondent A. Nikitin pegged to Machine Builders' Day: "A Key Sector"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Soviet machine building is rightly called a key sector of the economy. We have the biggest machine tool pool and highly skilled cadres of workers and engineers. The USSR leads the world in the production of many important types of equipment. The rate of development outlined for this sector by the 26th party congress is higher than for industry as a whole.

N. Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, described to PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin how machine builders are greeting their professional holiday and what tasks face them.

Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, machine builders have assimilated and begun the production of over 2,500 types of progressive new machinery, equipment and instruments. Work has been launched on the practical implementation of many complex scientific and technical programs.

For Siberia's major open-cut coal mines new rotary excavators with a productivity of 2,500 and 5,000 cubic meters per hour have been built and are in operation, increasing labor productivity by 50-100 percent. A series of dump trucks with carrying capacities of 75, 110, 120 and 180 tons have been built.

The powerful GTN-16 and GPA-25 [expansion unknown] modular gas turbine units for new gas pipelines have been assimilated and have gone into industrial production. U.S. President Reagan underestimated our technical potential. The embargo has failed to stop the building of gas pipelines.

The machine builders' task is to increase the scale of the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment which would increase labor productivity and reduce metal and energy intensiveness. We must increase the competitiveness of our equipment on the foreign market. This is important because the technical standard and quality of a considerable quantity of machinery, equipment and instruments still does not match present-day needs nor the potential of scientific achievements.

The period to develop and put new equipment into series production is so far being reduced only slowly. Over one-half of it spends from 3 to 5 years and sometimes even longer in the development stage. The current economic mechanism still does not ensure the rapid creation and broad introduction of progressive equipment nor the prompt withdrawal of obsolete equipment from production.

The basis of the activity of every machine building enterprise in the current 5-year plan must be [presumably high] technical standards and product quality. Highly efficient equipment must be allowed preferential growth and the production of outdated equipment and instruments must be stopped.

The urgent need to retool industry, transport, communications and the population's service sectors must be resolved at the lowest cost in materials and manpower by producing only the most modern machinery and equipment. This applies particularly to the agricultural sectors' needs.

The creation of a sound material-technical base for the USSR Food Program depends primarily on machine builders. Even though in the last 18 years the power available per unit of labor in agriculture has risen more than threefold, many processes are still insufficiently mechanized.

The task is to set up the production of machine systems which make it possible to complete the comprehensive mechanization of all the main plant growing and stockraising processes.

It is necessary, in particular, to set up integrated manufacturing complexes for the procurement, preparation and distribution of fodder and to increase the output of highly productive equipment for applying various fertilizers to the soil. It is necessary to ensure the supply of a range of soil-protection and agricultural product-processing and storage equipment.

The examination and final revision of the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1983 are now being completed. The focal point of the work to implement the targets envisaged in it is moving to ministries, associations, enterprises, scientific research institutes and design bureaus. To successfully resolve these tasks it is necessary to increase state discipline and the responsibility of every worker for work entrusted to him and to ensure the precise organization of economic activity at all levels of production. The main thing is to ensure the precise organization of economic activity at all levels of production. The main thing is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all plan targets.

Mounting a jubilee work vigil under the slogan "60 weeks of shock work for the USSR's 60th anniversary," machine builders of all sectors have resolved to mark the glorious date in the country's life with high labor achievements.

PROF RAMZAYEV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY

PM121345 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 26 September publishes on page 2 under the heading "Protection Against Radiation" a 2,000-word item consisting of readers' letters about nuclear power stations and the danger of radiation from them with answers provided by Prof P.V. Ramzayev, director of the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene. Ramzayev outlines the work of radiation hygiene researchers, reassures a ship-building worker about acceptable levels of radiation and points out that as a result of the Three Mile Island station accident nuclear power programs in some Western countries have been halted, but claims that "the results of this accident proved perhaps not the danger of nuclear power stations, but on the contrary, the reliability of their technological protection." Answering further letters from readers, Ramzayaev discusses the need for the 3 km protective zones around nuclear power stations and compares the pollution level from these stations favorably with pollution levels from the other sources, denying that fruit and vegetables grown near nuclear power stations are contaminated in any way. He discusses measures for protecting medical personnel who come into contact with X-ray machines and ridicules a reader's suggestion that mice will leave a room containing a color television set because they can sense the radiation from it.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON THRIFTY USE OF MATERIALS

PM061545 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial under the heading "Preserving and Augmenting" emphasizing that "the economy's transition to a path of intensive development presupposes the thrifty, rational utilization of materials." While noting improvements in saving resources, the editorial also states that "there are many other instances showing that in many places work on the economic expenditure of resources is proceeding unsystematically, haphazardly and with a hint of desperate 11th-hour effort." "Almost half of all freight transport," the editorial continues, "carries 'air,' an enormous number of trucks are used to no purpose, and efforts to take those responsible for this extravagance to task are ineffectual." Going on to discuss the use of secondary resources and the savings which can be made in packaging, PRAVDA notes that norms and normatives frequently "fail to satisfy present-day requirements. Far more raw materials and resources are frequently expended per unit of output than are required given a thrifty attitude toward matters," and there are complaints that adequate steps are not being taken everywhere to enforce measures to save materials. A more active approach is needed, the editorial concludes, and "while strictly taking people to task for extravagance and negligence with respect to the people's property, we must at the same time encourage the zealous and thrifty."

CSA REPORTS N PROGRESS ON AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD140340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] We have received a report today that the farms of Vologda, Pskov, Leningrad Oblasts have overfulfilled the grain procurement plans. Kohkhozes and sovkhozes of these oblasts have stocked the grain crops' seeds for next year.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration also informs us about the progress of various field work in the country. The grain harvesting is nearing completion. It has to be cut and threshed on less than 5 percent of all the area. A considerable volume of harvesting work still has to be done on the fields of late intertilled crops. Thus grain corn has been thresed in a little more than 1/2 of the area as yet. Harvesting of one of the very late crops -- soybeans -- are carried out on a wide scale. Sunflowers have been harvested on 2/3 of the area. Lifting of sugar beets is still to be completed on 1/4 of all fields. Lifting of potatoes has been almost completed. The sales to the state and winter storing is now under way. In the opinion of specialists, the harvest of this year's potatoes and vegetable makes it possible to provide for normal supplies to the population of cities and industrial centres. It is important now to save and to rationally use it. Winter sowing continues in the south. Seeds have been planted in 33 million hectares in the country. This represents 4/5 of the fields allocated for winter crops. Autumn plowing has been done on a considerable area. Povolzhye farms have completed most of this task. However, considerable areas have not yet been plowed in a number of other agricultural zones.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS LATEST HARVESTING FIGURES

PM141345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashenko "Agricultural Review": "On the Country's Fields"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, corn has been harvested on 16.9 million hectares by Monday 4 October. This was 84 percent of the crop, and 1.6 million hectares or 47 percent of the crop. Potatoes had been lifted on 2.7 million hectares, which is 87 percent, and sugar beets had been harvested on over 2 million hectares, which is 57 percent of the sown area. Rice had been cut on 469,000 hectares or 74 percent of the sown area and 374,000 hectares had been threshed.

Winter crops had been sown on 31.1 million hectares and the fall plowing performed on 64 million hectares.

Last week was warm in the European part of the country. In the Ukraine and Belorussia the harvesting of crops such as millet and buckwheat is already drawing to a close. The work on the beet and sunflower plantations has been proceeding apace. Over 300 refineries are already producing sugar. And the Moldavian farmers have completely finished threshing sunflower seeds. Some 138,000 hectares had been sown to sunflowers there. The average yield amounted to almost 18 quintals per hectare. Glodyanskiy Rayon farmers were the competition leaders there. They gathered 28 quintals of these oil seeds per hectare. On the republic's leading farms the output of vegetable oil amounted to 12 quintals per hectare.

The machine operators of Altay Kray have completely finished the grain harvesting. In Kazakhstan too, they are threshing the grain crops on the last of the fields. The farmers of Kamyshinskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, who are the initiators in the republic's competition to increase the sale of grain to the state, will provide the country with over 360,000 tons of grain.

The Virgin Lands of Kustanay Oblast have shown yet again their great fertility.

The member of P. Volf's link on the Karasuskiy Sovkhoz achieved excellent output during the harvesting. By Monday the three crews there had threshed 23,000 quintals of grain each. This success was ensured thanks to the so-called batch [portsionnyy] method of harvesting. Trailers are placed at specific intervals along the plots here and, as the combines' bunkers fill up, the grain is offloaded into these trailers. The drivers make up trailer trains and set off with the load to the threshing floor. This method is fast and convenient.

The farmers of Uzbekistan are striving to fulfill their pledges -- to provide the country with 6 million tons of raw cotton. It is noteworthy that the machine operations gathered the entire harvest by machine on the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Bukinskiy Rayon, Tashkent Oblast. Some 16 combines were at work on the kolkhoz's plantations, producing 2,040 tons of the "white gold." The cotton growers of Azerbaijan and Turkmenia are working at a fast pace, and the cotton growers of Tajikistan have already delivered 500,000 tons of raw cotton to the reception centers.

In the RSFSR grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut on 66,578,000 hectares, which is 95.1 percent of the area sown. The very complex concluding stage of the harvesting has now begun there. It has been made more complex recently in Siberia, where sleet has already been falling. In the RSFSR corn has been gathered on 9.3 million hectares, sugar beets on 965,000 hectares, fiber flax on 475,000 hectares and potatoes lifted on 1,654,000 hectares.

In the southern regions of the RSFSR and the Ukraine rain fell just at the right time last week and created good conditions for the sowing and development of the winter crops -- the grain for the third year of the 5-year plan period.

MESAYATS ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD090722 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Excerpt] A festive meeting devoted to agricultural workers' day was held in Moscow in the Bolshoy Theatre. In the presidium were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and front-ranking agricultural workers of the country. Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture delivered a report. He conveyed to participants in the festive meeting and to all agricultural workers of the country cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his best wishes. Then the minister said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, we are marking agricultural workers day in a special atmosphere. The Soviet people, unamimously endorsing the historic decisions of the May 1982 Central Committee plenum and of the Food Program are striving to translate into life the large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It must be admitted self-critically that in the current year in many oblasts, krays and even in individual republics the gross harvests of grain and other crops proved to be below the planned level. It would not be correct to explain this solely by bad weather. We have said repeatedly that in our vast territory with its great variety of soil and climatic conditions, negative influences of unfavorable natural factors on the harvest in this or that part of the country are unavoidable. Regrettably, we cannot yet change the climate. This means that there is only one solution -- to better adapt agricultural strategy and tactics to concrete natural conditions. This is not a simple matter. Bread has to be earned, as the saying goes.

Practice and progressive experience are evidence that this can be achieved in every republic, kray and oblast, at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, if scientifically founded systems of agriculture are introduced which provide for the creation of indispensable conditions for a steady growth of yields and gross harvests of grain and other agricultural crops.

Therefore, one of the main tasks of agricultural bodies, of management workers and specialists at farms -- and this was again pointed out at the festivities in Azerbaijan by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- is to equip themselves as fast as possible with the experience of front-rankers, and now that scientifically founded zonal systems have been drawn up for all regions of the country, to do all in their power so that 1983 becomes the year of their introduction on a mass scale. [end recording]

In conclusion, participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

KUNAYEV ON FUTURE TASKS AT KAZAKHSTAN PLENUM

LD141508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Comrade Kunayev said that the country's Food Program has placed great tasks before the party organization and before all Kazakh rural inhabitants.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan we are to ensure an annual average grain harvest up to 31.5 million tons, to achieve a stable growth of production of hard and soft types of wheat, corn, groats and pulse crops. We are to increase production of all types of fodder by not less than 1 and 1/2 times, to ensure production of not less than 1.4 million tons of milk. This is a large and responsible task which all Kazakh people must work seriously to solve.

ROMANOV, LENINGRAD OFFICIALS VIEW FOOD PROGRAM

PM111415 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "A Modern Foundation for Fruit and Vegetable Farming"]

[Text] The USSR Food Program adopted at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum devoted much space to improving the fruit and vegetable supply to the population. An important role in implementing this task in practical terms belongs to the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Questions of further improving vegetable and potato output, procurement and storage and improving the work of Glavlenplodovoshchprom enterprises and organizations, Leto associations and specialized sovkhozes have been examined at the Smolnyy. It was deemed expedient to create enterprises to process fruit and vegetable products and to increase the volume of packaged output in order to make rational use of existing food resources. Special attention was paid to further developing direct ties between sovkhozes and trade and public catering enterprises, and it was stressed that it is important to further strengthen the material and technical base of that ministry's enterprises, to intensify the struggle to fully preserve products placed in storage and to eliminate all kinds of losses. The progress of deliveries of potatoes, vegetables and fruit to Leningrad from the country's other republics and oblasts was also examined.

Taking part in the discussion of these questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom; N.T. Kozlov, minister of fruit and vegetable farming; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; and I.I. Nikulin, secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS MEETING IN GEORGIA

LD140324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Georgian mountain region of Khevsuretiya is becoming a major supplier of animal products. Here at the village of Shatili in Mtskheta Rayon an undertaking for producing the processing of agricultural products has been created.

Expansion of the zone of agricultural production in the mountains will help implement the course adopted in Georgia of transforming the republic into an area of highly developed intensive animal husbandry. The inhabited localities in the mountains are being transformed. In the village of Gudzhaani, for example, an experimental housing estate has been created and in the village of Barisakho a cultural center, a library and a boarding school have been created.

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in a meeting devoted to the creation of the new undertaking.

FODDER HARVEST PROGRESS, SHORTCOMINGS

PM131531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Survey prepared by specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "On the Threshold of New Cares"]

[Text] Rural workers are getting ready for their vocational holiday, the all-union agricultural workers' day. They are endeavoring to mark it by the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges. In the majority of the country's regions the harvest of grain crops is over. The late crops remain to be harvested. According to figures from the Central Statistical Administration, by 4 October flax had been pulled on almost a million hectares, and potatoes and beets lifted on respectively 87 and 57 percent of the area planted. The farms are continuing the sowing of winter crops and the fall plowing.

It is a crucial time for the stockmen, who must transfer the herd to stalled conditions. Many farms have increased livestock productivity and achieved increased production.

For the country as a whole, on 1 October milk purchases -- in comparison with the corresponding period last year -- had increased by 1.4 million tons, and those of eggs by 965 million units.

By 4 October the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had stockpiled: 61.8 million tons of hay, 60.9 million tons of cured hay, 6.9 million tons of grass meal, 85.9 million tons of straw and 195.8 million tons of silage. The hay requirements of livestock units have been met in full by the farms of Latvia, Azerbaijan and Estonia; their cured hay requirements have been met by the farms of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Armenia and Kazakhstan. Compared to last season the quality of the fodder has somewhat improved.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making ever-increasing use of the technology of laying down mixed silage. The experience of farms in Voronezh, Kursk, Belogorod and a number of other oblasts indicates the possibility of its replacing a significant quantity of the concentrates in hog rations.

Given that not all livestock units are yet provided with sufficient fodder, the farmers are continuing to procure them. The rural workers are endeavoring to make greater use of the waste products of plant growing and the food, starch syrup, canning and meat and dairy industries, to transport all the fodder to the livestock units and to arrange the strict accounting and monitoring of their expenditure.

Carefully prepared premises with a good microclimate are an important precondition for the normal running of a livestock unit during the cold period. Unfortunately this is not borne in mind everywhere.

Maintenance work on livestock units got underway very late, for example, on the Andreyevskiy Sovkhoz in Odessa Oblast and the Nekrasovskiy Sovkhoz in Saratov Oblast, as well as on a number of other farms.

The flow of fodder proceeds smoothly provided there is uninterrupted processing of the forage. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes have at their disposal tens of thousands of fodder shops and preparation facilities and a large number of specialized areas. All of these must be well prepared for working under winter conditions. The farms of Lithuania, Latvia and the Mari and Chuvash ASSRs and of Tambov Oblast have coped successfully with this task. At the same time many farms of the Kalmyk ASSR and Kostroma and Kuybyshev oblasts are lagging behind. Here the effects of the inefficiency of their industrial partners are being felt. The livestock units do not have enough metal, pipes or cable products.

Each year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes use 70-80 million tons of straw as livestock feed. However, it is being fed to little more than half the livestock in a prepared state. There is not enough caustic soda, liquid ammonia or fully equipped fodder shops. Requests for these are not being fully met. Thus, provision was made to supply annually to the sovkhozes and kolkhozes up to 200,000 tons of caustic soda. The ministry of chemical industry has today allocated only 10,000 tons.

At the moment extra measures are being taken in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to use grain forage more efficiently. However, in a number of farms unprepared forage is still used as feed. In order to increase production capacities for mixed feed it is necessary to adjust the output of complete sets of equipment for automated fodder shops. The supplying of livestock units with protein and vitamin additives is also in need of improvement. The USSR Ministry of Procurement was this year obligated to deliver some 3.7 million tons of them to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Data for the 8 months [of this year] show that this task has been only 54 percent fulfilled.

The provision of animals with mineral additives, trace elements, vitamins and other biologically active substances is of great importance. However, the livestock units' requests for them are also not being fully satisfied -- this time by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Medical Industry and the Main Administration of Microbiological Industry.

The supply of special clothing, especially winter clothing, and cleansing the disinfecting agents leaves much to be desired. There continue to be cases of power outages on livestock units. It is important that measures be taken in good time to eliminate the deficiencies mentioned. Rural workers expect, in particular, that the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture increase the amount of repair work done on machines and equipment and improve the servicing of livestock units.

Stockmen, like all our country's working people, are energetically taking part in the competition to greet in worthy fashion the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. They see their duty in preparing well for the winter and ensuring the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON PROGRESSIVE LABOR ORGANIZATION

PM121507 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by V. Dergachev, chairman of the RSFSR Republican Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union: "The Criterion Is the Final Result"]

[Text] In order to successfully fulfill the tasks set in the Food Program it is necessary to ensure the widespread introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, secure agricultural enterprise workers' individual and collective commitment and ensure vigorous competition. One progressive form of labor organization is the team and collective contract, pay being in accordance with final labor results.

At the 17th congress of USSR trade unions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out the need to introduce team labor organization and incentives everywhere. But, stressing the advantages of financially autonomous teams, he talked about the slow and inconsistent spread of the contract method. This reproach was also aimed at trade union committees.

In recent years the progressive form of labor organization has come into increasing use in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in the RSFSR, becoming the main direction in the struggle to improve labor productivity, increase production and procurements of all types of field and livestock unit products and improve their quality. Mechanized teams and links on a collective contract, paid on a job plus bonus system and receiving a time rate advance, are made up on a voluntary basis. They have great independence when it comes to solving technological and social questions, which are examined by the teams' (links') councils. They will also include trade union activists.

A suitable example is the link set up on the kolkhoz named for Frunze in Belgorodskiy Rayon, Belgorod Oblast, and headed by A. Kolesnik. It has 14 machine operators who have been allocated 1,241 hectares of arable land and equipment. The link grows winter wheat, barley, peas, sugar beet, annual grasses and winter crops for green fodder. The link members get an advance of R120 per month on the basis of the rate for the fourth category of the mechanized work wage scale; there is an extra payment depending on grade, and the link leader gets a further payment of 15 percent of the advance for heading the link. The final payment for the finished product is distributed among the machine operators by the link council in accordance with the amount of time worked. The link leader logs the time.

Having been given wide-ranging rights in the sphere of solving production questions and having a material interest in the output volume and in the final results of labor, the collective achieved a bigger harvest and it reduced expenditure involved in producing output. This year the link obtained 37 quintals of grain crops per hectare, 30 quintals being the kolkhoz average. Over a 2-year period, per hectare output in A. Kolesnik's link was 52 percent higher than in the farm's other subdivisions.

Convinced of the merits of nonregulated mechanized links, the kolkhoz's leaders, trade union committee and specialists set about reorganizing work in arable farming. This year there have been 12 nonregulated links working there. An oblast school of advanced experience, where the principles of the collective contract are studied, has been set up at the kolkhoz named for Frunze.

The progressive form of labor organization with pay based on final results is clearly spreading among kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belgorod Oblast. There are around 300 mechanized links paid on a job plus bonus basis and receiving a time rate advance during the production process. They have been allocated nearly 15 percent of the arable land. Collective material responsibility for, and interest in, the final results of labor is bearing substantial fruit. Last year, for instance, the financially autonomous collectives' gross output was worth R17,400 per machine operator. This is R5,600 more than in conventional links. The cost of a quintal of grain in nonregulated links was 8 percent lower than the oblast average; in the case of corn it was 24 percent less, and sugar beet 29 percent less.

The practice of Rostov, Saratov, Volgograd, Voronezh, Novosibirsk and Kalinin Oblasts as well as Belgorod Oblast, and the data of scientific establishments show that in these collectives agricultural crop yields are 10-20 percent higher than in conventional teams and labor productivity is 15-30 percent higher. The wages are higher, too, of course.

There were doubts, naturally, when the financially autonomous teams and links were being set up. It is good that pay depends directly on the end product, but will you not have a situation of undefined responsibility when diligent and lazy people are lumped together? In the first place, the views of the working people themselves are taken into account when the collectives are being made up.

They are working in full view of one another, aware that overall success depends on everyone's efforts. Moreover, the distribution of wages and bonuses is carried out by the labor collectives' councils which precludes undefined responsibility. Everyone gets what he deserves, in accordance with his efforts, length of service and grade.

When the collective payment for output is distributed among the working people of the financially autonomous team (link) many farms in Moscow Oblast use the labor participation coefficient, on the initiative of trade union organizations. They precisely determine each working person's contribution to the overall effort.

The viability of the collective contract depends largely on the skillful and flexible use of the pay structure, and trade union committees must ensure that this is done. When collectives are being paid, a whole range of factors must be taken into consideration. For example, natural disasters. How do you act in such cases? You can pay people in full for the amount of work actually done. Or you can, say, revise the estimates, norms and pledges. At any rate, you cannot reduce wages for something for which the workers themselves are not to blame. This applies also to the situation where the farm leadership fails to meet its contract commitments, which results in nonfulfillment of plans. In this case trade union committees must adopt a clear and principled stance.

Economic leaders and trade union organizations have the pressing task of further developing and refining socialist competition not only within the teams but also on a contract basis between teams working on a contract. Labor rivalry must be closely linked to comradely mutual assistance so that the conditions of competition ensure the achievement of high end results and contribute to a prudent attitude toward the job.

Competition between teams working on contract has great potential. The trade union committee at the kolkhoz named for Lenin in Apanasenkovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray, are well aware of this. The kolkhoz's second and third teams are known as old friends and rivals. There was an interesting situation last year. The second team's harvesting and transport complex obtained 37 quintals of grain per hectare and that of the third team obtained 35 quintals. Only a few years ago the accolade would have gone immediately to the complex which had the bigger yield. But this time, as stipulated by the terms of competition, there was a comprehensive assessment of the collectives' activity.

It turned out that when the final calculation was made the second year was ahead of its rival only in terms of yield and the amount of stubble mulching. But in the other indicators -- daily output per combine, field area cleared of straw, amount of straw stacked and fulfillment of the short-term fallow plowing target -- the third team came first. It not only dealt promptly with current tasks but also made a better job of preparations for the next harvest. Therefore it was given first place.

A creative approach to assessing the results of competition between contract collectives -- this is the most characteristic feature of the work of the trade union organization at the kolkhoz named for Lenin. It is seeking to make labor competition more effective and is gearing it to the improvement of labor efficiency and quality. Competition among sheep-raisers, for example, takes into account not only the amount of wool sheared but also the number of lambs born, the safekeeping of young animals and expenditure of fodder. Those who achieve high gross indicators at high cost are violating discipline and will not get bonuses.

The correct procedure is demonstrated by the trade union committees which are seeking to make the team contract a widespread phenomenon and to educate rural workers in the spirit of the best nonregulated collectives. Advanced experience is studied at workers meetings and sessions of standing production conferences, at schools of communist labor and people's universities. Take, for example, the Detchinskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum in Kaluga Oblast where S. Kiryunin's link is operating on contract in arable farming. Its experience is well known on the farm. Machine operators' meetings have discussed in detail the way the link achieves its high results, how the wages are made up, and what kind of conditions have been created; they have quoted all manner of tables and diagrams. People were persuaded of the advantages of the collective contract, and the link gained many followers.

But the collective contract is still slow to spread. Farms in Ivanovo Oblast have only 11 collectives paid on the basis of end results. There is a similar situation in Smolensk, Pskovsk, Lipetsk and Arkhangelsk oblasts. Kray, oblast and rayon trade union committees and primary trade union organizations, in conjunction with economic organs and agroindustrial association councils, must be more active in introducing the collective contract; they must promptly generalize leading experience and ensure that there is no formalism in this important work.

WEATHER CONDITIONS, HARVEST STATUS REPORTED

PM071249 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of September warm, mostly dry weather favoring crop harvesting prevailed on the USSR's European territory. It has now grown cooler. Frosts were observed at night in the Baltic republics, the greater part of the Northwest Region, the northeast of the Urals Region, locally in the Volga and Central Regions and in west Belorussia and north Ukraine.

Rain fell in many places, with 11-33 mm in most zones. There was no precipitation or only an insignificant quantity in the Volga-Vyatka and Ural regions, in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's, in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast and the greater part of the North Caucasus and the Ukraine.

On most of the territory of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the Northwest, Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions the weather in the last 10 days of September was also favorable for the development of the winter grain crops. Reserves of productive moisture in the topsoil here were 30-45 mm. The winter crops sown in August have produced tillering nodes. The crops which were sown later were at the shoot and third leaf state. The state of the plants is predominantly good. Conditions have improved for the development of winter crops thanks to past rainfall in the majority of oblasts of the Central Chernozem and the north of the Volga region.

The rice and corn harvest is continuing in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Rostov Oblast.

The weather was also mild in the arable farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. The weather grew colder at the end of the 10 days in West Siberia. The air and ground temperature in West Siberia and the northeast of Kazakhstan dropped to minus 2-minus 4 degrees (in Omsk, Novosibirsk and Kemerovo Oblasts to minus 6 degrees). Ground frosts were observed in places in Dzhambul, Alma-Ata and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. There was no precipitation or less than 5 mm over the majority of this territory. Conditions for harvesting the agricultural crops were good.

In east Siberia the weather was warm in the first half of the 10-day period, but grew sharply colder in the second half. Frosts reaching minus 1-minus 5 degrees and in the north of Irkutsk and Chita Oblasts minus 8 degrees were observed at night. Throughout the 10 days as a whole the air temperature was close to the annual average. Rain fell everywhere, with sleet in Irkutsk Oblast and the Transbaykal.

In the Far East the weather was cool at the beginning of the 10 days and then grew warmer. Light frosts were observed everywhere.

The cool and mostly dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. In Kirighizia frosts were observed in the mountain regions and in the valleys. The lower temperature held up the maturation of the cotton, but the dry weather favored the harvest. In the Fergana Valley and in Tajikistan the harvest was complicated by rain for 1-2 days. The work pace is now being stepped up.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN DELIVERIES, PROCUREMENT

Smolensk Oblast

LD141054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The USSR CSA has reported that the farmers of Smolensk Oblast have fulfilled the state plan for the sale of grain to the state. Smolensk Oblast farms have delivered 242,000 tons of grain to grain reception centers, including 95,000 tons of rye which is 26 percent above the plan. The oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

Ryazan Oblast

LD090818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Soviet Central Statistical Administration has reported that the agricultural workers of Ryazan Oblast have successfully fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state: while the plan provides for 600,000 tons, 690,000 tons of grain have been supplied by the oblasts' farms. The sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with grain-crops seeds for next year's harvest. Sale of grain to the state is continuing.

GRAIN HARVEST IN ARMENIAN SSR REPORTED

GF050658 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Grain to the Government"]

[Excerpts] It is foreseen that 310,000 tons of grain will be produced in our republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, and between 320,000 to 340,000 tons of grain will be produced in the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

The republic's agronomists and workers in storage centers carried out large-scale work this year to avoid losses during crop harvest.

Masisskiy Rayon has fulfilled its grain storage plan by 200 percent and Ashtarakskiy Rayon by 168 percent. Oktemberyan farmers have provided the government with 200 tons of grain over the scheduled plan.

However, there are basic defects in grain storage work.

In some rayons there is not enough attention to the timely execution of grain storage plan. This is why some rayons have achieved lower results compared to the same period last year. According to figures received on 25 August, a total of 24,291 tons of grain has been sold to the government. This comprises 45 percent of the plan. If the republic's farmers intend to overfulfill the state plan for grain storage, it is very essential that they increase the pace of the grain storage work. The grain storage work is not satisfactory in various farms in Vartenis, Tumanyan, Artik and Azizbekov.

In various other rayons the major part of the grain fields has been cultivated. However, they have not even fulfilled half of the plan for selling grain to the government.

The cultivation of grain fields has started in all the republic's rayons. The most important issue now is the proper execution of grain storage plans and accelerating grain cultivation. It is important to eliminate all types of losses and depreciation during crop transportation, cleaning and storage.

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS 1,416 ON 14 OCTOBER

LD141412 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- Another artificial satellite in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1,416, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 90.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 380 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 217 km, and orbital inclination -- 70.4 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally.

PROGRESS-15 SEPARATES FROM ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD141510 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control center:

Following the completion of the program of joint flight, the automatic transport spacecraft Progress-15 separated from the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 at 1646 Moscow time. The undocking and separation of the cargo spacecraft was controlled by specialists at the mission control center and by Cosmonauts Berezovoy and Lebedev.

During the joint flight the crew carried out in full all planned operations, including the unloading of the transport craft, refuelling the joint propulsion plant, and the pumping of water into the station's storage tanks. In addition to that the engines of Progress-15 were used to make two adjustments of the trajectory of the orbital complex' flight.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in their sixth month aboard the orbital research station Salyut-7. Today they carried out a fresh series of experiments under the program for the study of the natural resources of the earth, and physical exercises.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and high spirits. They show excellent teamwork.

'FINAL LAP' OF SALYUT-7 BEING PLANNED

LD130133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 13 Oct 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The crew of Salyut-7 has been in flight for 5 months. PRAVDA publishes the conversation of its correspondent Vladimir Gubarev with Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. It seems the first time I have heard the crew say return to earth, the journalist writes. And although there is still time until the planned end of the expedition, we understand that the group responsible for long-term planning at the control center, which through all these months has defined and detailed the work schedules of Berezovoy and Lebedev, has now started planning the final lap of the expedition.

BRIEFS

ICE CONDITIONS DETECTION -- A new method for remote reading of ice conditions proposed by Ukrainian scientists will make it possible to convoy ships along the Arctic Sea route in any weather. A laboratory-aircraft IL-18 fitted with experimental equipment left Kharkov for the north on Tuesday. It works on the principle of reflection of radio waves from the surface of the earth and ocean. Part of the research program is the rehearsal of joint operations with an icebreaker crew in selecting the optimum route in conditions of poor or zero visibility. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 13 Oct 82 LD]

GENERAL DIES 'FULFILLING HIS SERVICE DUTIES'

PM121325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 4

[Obituary of N.I. Shapovalenko]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen of Engineering Troops Nikolay Ivanovich Shapovalenko, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly in the course of fulfilling his service duties. He devoted his entire life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1941.

N.I. Shapovalenko was born on 27 January 1922 in the village of Blagodatnoye in Petrovskiy Rayon, Stavropol Kray.

In the postwar period N.I. Shapovalenko held responsible posts in the forces and central apparatus of the USSR Defense Ministry and skillfully resolved complex, diverse tasks in strengthening the combat readiness of the troops.

[Signed] K.S. Moskalenko, S.Kh. Aganov, S.A. Stychinskiy, S.I. Molokoyedov, N.I. Lapygin, A.Ye. Khlopenko, V.P. Babkov, B.Ye. Yamkovoy, D.P. Oskin, V.T. Boresnikov and P.M. Plotnikov

GENERAL ALTUNIN ON CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS

PM081431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Army General A. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of USSR Civil Defense: "Ever Ready"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum with inspired labor, the Soviet people are proceeding toward the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The party and state are doing their utmost to enable our people to engage quietly and confidently in peaceful labor. In addition to strengthening the combat might of the armed forces which are vigilantly guarding socialism's gains, they are paying constant attention to improving USSR Civil Defense.

So as to understand better the role and purpose of civil defense under contemporary conditions and its humanitarian character it is worth turning to the history of its inception and establishment.

The first Civil Defense measures were implemented on V.I. Lenin's orders as far back as 1918 after the bombing of Petrograd by German aircraft. The organization of defense measures then began with the emergence of the threat of air attacks in other major cities, too.

Rapid development of the means of armed struggle, including aircraft, at the beginning of the thirties and increase in the danger of war demanded that effective measures be taken to improve the combat readiness of the army and navy and also to safeguard the security of the Soviet state's airspace. The experience of the Civil War showed that the reliability of the country's defense against air attack depends to a decisive degree on a skillful combination of measures implemented by the armed forces and measures conducted by local organs of power with the population's active participation. This was also taken into account when formulating the "Statute on the Air Defense of the USSR's Territory" ratified by the Council of People's Commissars on 4 October 1932. In addition to national air defense tasks, the statute formulated for the first time the aims and tasks of Local Air Defense (MPVO). That day is taken as the day that MPVO -- the forerunner of USSR Civil Defense -- was created.

The statute pointed out that the aim of local air defense is to safeguard the uninterrupted activity of the country's rear services and to defend the working population against aerial danger in threatened border zones and zones within the range of the aircraft of that time.

Special attention was drawn to the fact that organs of power, organizations, institutions and all USSR citizens should take active part in air defense measures and should promote their successful implementation in every way.

The development and strengthening of MPVO was an important avenue of defense work and of the population's military-patriotic education. Military units (MPVO regiments and battalions), MPVO formations -- sector commands on the scale of a rayon and commands for individual industrial installations -- and self-defense groups within residential administrations were set up. The correctness of this line and the farsightedness of the measures adopted for strengthening the armed forces and for training the population in the MPVO system were borne out during the times of the stern trials which befell our people in the Great Patriotic War. MPVO military units, commands and self-defense groups honorably discharged their set tasks.

An important role in strengthening local air defense was played by the USSR Council of People's Commissars resolution of 2 July 1941 entitled "On the Population's Universal Compulsory Training for Air Defense." It made it incumbent upon every citizen to have the necessary knowledge of, and skills in, air defense, to belong to self-defense groups and to take active part in MPVO measures. This made it possible to involve millions of Soviet people in local air defense work, to commission extra tens of thousands of very simple shelters and to implement fire-fighting measures in cities and centers of population.

During the Great Patriotic War, servicemen of MPVO military units and formations, actively assisted by the population, successfully neutralized the effects of over 30,000 enemy aircraft attacks which dropped about 1.6 million explosive and incendiary bombs on our cities. Tens of thousands of fires were extinguished, thousands of serious accidents were prevented and hundreds of thousands of bombs, shells and mines were defused. Medical service formations helped tens of thousands of casualties at the focal points of the attacks. All of this promoted to a considerable degree the Hitlerite air force's failure to substantially disrupt the working of our rear services or to undermine the people's morale and faith in the victory over fascism.

The motherland rated highly the MPVO's contribution to our victory. Thousands of its fighters and commanders were awarded orders and medals. Two chemical decontamination engineer units [inzhenerno-protivokhimicheskaya chast] and the local air defense system in Leningrad were awarded Orders of the Red Banner.

The Great Patriotic War showed convincingly that the presence in the country of an efficient local air defense system, trained well in advance, is an important condition for the successful resolution of the tasks of defending the population and the national economy against air attack. The lessons of the war and the experience of MPVO combat activity are of abiding value.

The appearance of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the United States and its NATO bloc partners, the concomitant increase in the threat of an unprecedentedly destructive war and the front's increased dependence on the economy made it necessary to improve the reliability of the defense of the country's rear services. In June 1961 MPVO was turned into USSR Civil Defense.

The civil defense system covers the whole country and is formed on the territorial-production principle. It has acquired a nationwide character and has become a component of the system of statewide defense measures conducted in peace time and wartime with the aim of defending the population and the national economy against weapons of mass destruction and other means of enemy attack, of safeguarding the stable working of national economic installations and sectors as well as of performing rescue and emergency repair work at the focal points of attacks and in flood disaster zones.

Thus civil defense at the contemporary stage is faced with great and responsible tasks of statewide significance.

Whereas in past wars it was possible to limit the organization of the defense of the population and individual enterprises to the more important regions located in zones prone to enemy air attacks, a modern war, if the aggressors launch it, will make it necessary to defend the population and installations across the country's entire territory.

The intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness has made it necessary to further increase the combat readiness of all branches of the Soviet armed forces and to improve civil defense. The situation in the world is being exacerbated through the fault of imperialist reaction and, primarily, the U.S. leadership. Imperialism's aggressive forces are trying to force international relations from the path of detente and onto the path of confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship.

In addition to increasing its arsenals of neutron weapons, designing and producing new strategic missile systems and chemical weapons and implementing programs for the militarization of space, the United States is also taking specific practical steps to improve its civil defense.

As is well known, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are making every effort to avert the nuclear war threat and to halt the arms race. However, knowing the aggressive forces' habits and character, they cannot ignore the real threat to socialism and world peace. Thus we shall maintain the country's defense capability at the requisite level, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in the report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

Relying on the experience of the Great Patriotic War and an in-depth analysis of the contemporary situation and of the development of the means of armed struggle, the party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the armed forces' combat potential and improve civil defense. Thanks to the constant concern of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and the vigorous activity of local party organizations and economic and military organs, Civil Defense's readiness to resolve the tasks placed on it is increasing constantly. The necessary stock of collective and individual means of defense is being created, tasks of improving the stable working of national economic sectors and installations are being resolved, the forces and facilities required to overcome the consequences of enemy attack are being prepared and the training of the population in methods of defense against modern weapons has been organized everywhere.

The everyday lives of servicemen of advanced Civil Defense units and members of nonmilitary Civil Defense formations and of labor collectives are filled with intensive labor -- studies, training and exercises. Emphasis is placed on introducing advanced methods and the most expedient forms of training. Training, particularly the comprehensive on-site exercises, is conducted in conditions approximating as closely as possible to those that could occur in wartime. Resolving tasks in a complex situation, trainees acquire necessary skills and physical and moral-psychological qualities.

One Civil Defense unit's personnel has initiated socialist competition, calling on all military servicemen, workers and employees of Civil Defense units and staffs to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes in service, training and mass defense work. That patriotic initiative has turned into a mass movement embracing the entire Civil Defense personnel. Many labor collectives -- among them collectives of Moscow's Lenin Komsomol vehicle plant, the Kishinev tractor plant, Vinnitsa's terminal plant, the Rassvet Kolkhoz of Mogilev Oblast's Kirovskiy Rayon and so forth -- are displaying a creative approach to fulfilling its measures. The USSR Armed Forces and Civil Defense veterans are making a substantial contribution to improving mass defense work. Working in Civil Defense units, staffs, services and on courses, they pass on their wealth of experience and knowledge to young people and take active part in Soviet people's military-patriotic education.

The participation by Civil Defense military units and nonmilitary formations in combating the aftereffects of natural disasters is a serious test of their readiness.

Last year the personnel of subunits and nonmilitary formations acquitted themselves well in extinguishing forest and peat fires in the central RSFSR, for example, and in combating the aftereffects of natural disasters in Sakhalin, Georgia, Tajikistan and other places. Civil Defense fighters showed a high degree of organization, skill and remarkable moral-political and psychological qualities.

All Civil Defense measures in our country are conducted in the interests of the people -- the masters of their land -- and in the interests of protecting public, socialist property. Soviet and economic organs, military administration organs, social organizations and all Soviet people are participating actively in conducting these measures under the leadership of party organizations. This is their very important task determined by the socialist nature of our society and the demands of the USSR Constitution.

Soviet people, vitally interested in averting war, value and understand the humanitarian purpose of USSR Civil Defense. They fulfill their Civil Defense obligations in response to the call of duty and of the heart.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL

PM081017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 82 p 1

["USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 230" dated 3 October 1982]

[Text] Moscow -- The 50th anniversary of USSR Civil Defense, created on the basis of local air defense, is being marked on 4 October 1982. During the Great Patriotic War years, local air defense personnel made a considerable contribution to the nationwide struggle against the fascist German invaders by taking active part in defending the population and the people's property against enemy air attacks and in safeguarding the stable working of the country's industry and transport.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, USSR Civil Defense has changed during its 50 years' existence from local air defense into a coordinated system of statewide measures aimed at ensuring the defense of the population and the stable working of the country's economy under wartime conditions.

Under present-day conditions when U.S. and other NATO countries' aggressive imperialist forces are intensifying international tension, fueling the arms race and resorting to threats to use nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, the entire personnel of USSR Civil Defense units, nonmilitary formations, staffs and services are tirelessly increasing their political vigilance and readiness to successfully implement the tasks facing them.

Closely united around their dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in conjunction with all the Soviet people and Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, USSR Civil Defense personnel fervently approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and persistently implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

I congratulate the soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers and generals of units and staffs, commanders and personnel of nonmilitary formations and services and veterans of USSR Civil Defense on the remarkable jubilee and wish them new successes in increasing our socialist motherland's defense capability and in fulfilling socialist pledges for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Long live the USSR -- our great motherland!

Long live the Soviet people -- the builders of communism!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister